North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1850. NO. 9.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE BOSTON EXCITEMENT.

MACON, GA., Nov. 14th, 1850.

Messrs. Editors:—As many incorrect and contradictory reports are in circulation in regard to the visit of Mr. Willis H. Hughes to Boston, for the purpose of recapturing William and Ellen Craft—the negroes belonging to Dr. Collins and Ira Taylor, I beg you to give place to the subjoined simple narrative of facts. It is given from recollection; but I am willing to make affidavit of its correctness. Of course, it does not contain a statement of *everything* which transpired; but it does contain everything which is at all important.

The statement which have been copied in this city, and in the South generally, by a certain class of papers, are taken from the Boston *Chronotype*, and other abolition prints, and are gross misrepresentations of facts and entirely unworthy of any confidence.

We left Macon for the purpose of purchasing machinery for the establishment of a Bucket Factory and Variety Works in this city. I did not even know that Mr. Hughes was entrusted with the recovery of the slaves, until after we arrived at New York, when he asked me to identify the negroes.

We left Macon Friday, Oct. 11th, arrived in N. Y. Tuesday following. Remained there till Friday, 5 P. M., and arrived at Boston next morning. Kept still on Saturday and Sunday.

On Monday, I attended to buying machinery. Mr. Hughes applied to Judge Woodbury for a warrant. The Judge would not issue it; said it was the business of the commissioners.

Mr. Hughes applied to three separate commissioners who sent him from one to another. The last one refused—until he could get all the commissioners and Judges together.

In this way the matter was deferred until Thursday night, when the meeting of Commissioners was held. At this meeting our business and the names of the parties for whom the warrant was demanded leaked out.

I went to see Craft on Tuesday; had a long conversation with him. He said that Ellen was anxious to return South, and would do so if she could get funds and an opportunity—desired me to bring Ellen's mother. I agreed to go back next morning to get the letter, if I did not go to Worcester.

Wednesday—Went to Worcester and returned; found the letter at the Hotel.

Thursday morning—Saw Craft. He told me that Ellen had been to see me at his shop on Wednesday. I wrote no letter to Craft. The one published was a forgery. The day the letter purports to have been written I was in Worcester.

Friday morning—Judge Woodbury issued the warrant about 9 o'clock in open court.

It was at once known, and the negroes and abolitionists began to assemble about the Courthouse and watch us. Every few minutes, a negro lawyer would peep into the Marshal's Office to see what was going on—warrant placed in Marshal's hands immediately. The excitement became great—nothing was done—Marshal said if he could be convinced that Craft was in Cambridge street, he would go and arrest him—seemed timid and inclined to back out.

Saturday—Were both arrested for slander; for calling Craft a slave—were taken to deputy sheriffs Bugg's office—obtained bail for $10,000 each at once, from Messrs. Riley & Freeman and Thayer & Co. No great excitement.

Afternoon—Negroes in large numbers around the U. S. Hotel—I changed my hat—mixed among them, and talked with them. They said there were kidnappers from the South in town—that Knight was in jail, and they were after Hughes.

Sunday—Went to Charlestown, and about the city all day—no signs of any disturbance.

Monday—We were again arrested, on a charge of attempting to kidnap Craft and wife—carried to Court square, to deputy Corbin's office—2000 persons present. 1500 negroes and 500 whites of the lowest order. Gave bonds in $10,000 each, signed by Messrs. Riley, Willis and others, I believe—crowd in the office very great; officer sent for carriage—left office to get into it. Mr. Hughes got in. The crowd rushed upon it, so that I could not reach it—they hissed us, called us blood-hounds, &c., apparently for the purpose of exciting us to some act of violence—some of them seized upon the horses and attempted to open the doors—Mr. Hughes, who was in the carriage, laughed at them.

The driver was not instructed where to go, and being greatly alarmed, left for Cambridge. When he reached the bridge, Mr. Hughes knew where he was, and ordered him to carry him back to the Hotel. The driver turned, but meeting the crowd refused to go further. Mr. Hughes then left the carriage and procured a buggy and driver and returned to the Hotel—some of the negroes came up to him. He ordered them to keep off. They said they did not wish to hurt him; but only to let people know that he was a slave hunter.

I remained in the office half an hour, and left in a cab—the mob hissing and pulling my coat, calling me slave hunter, bloodhound, &c., but I was resolved to resent no insult, as that was plainly what they wanted me to do. One negro followed to the Hotel—but did not come near me.

Monday afternoon—Great crowd at Hotel—negroes outside—whites came into the parlors and passages. At 5½ o'clock other warrants were issued against us for slandering Ellen Craft, and injuring her business! Gave bond each for $20,000 at the Hotel, Messrs. Riley, Thayer & Co., Willis and others signing for us. Understood a great crowd was assembled at Court square for the purpose of mobbing us—officer Corbin wished to carry us there. The mob had been collected by the handbills, which had been placed about the streets.

That night a great crowd came to the Hotel to see us. Mr. Hughes was not well—I went down, sat in the parlor and conversed with them, answering many questions in regard to the Crafts, and the treatment of slaves generally.

Was no little amused at some, the more honest but deluded, who actually seemed to think that our negroes were *chained* every night after they finised work, and feed upon *cotton seed*, &c.

Tuesday—Committee of one hundred (white men) waited on the proprietors of the house, requiring them *to turn us out*, and ordering us to *leave*. This was peremptorily refused by both us and the proprietors.

Noon—Committee of sixteen called, saying that if we did not leave *instantly*, we would be mobbed. Were not in—but landlord answered for us, and by our authority given in the morning, that we would not leave till we were ready.

Evening—Committee of (white) ladies called—sent cards to the room and desired to see us. We were not in, and of course were deprived of the inexpressible pleasure of seeing them.

At Night—Mr. Hughes not very well, remained in his room. I went down stairs again, and remained in the parlor as on the night before. Among the crowd were many polite gentlemen, who appeared to be gratifying their curiosity—the greater mass, however, were abolitionists.

Wednesday—Very early, Rev. Theodore Parker came to our room, followed by 50 or 60 persons—greatly excited, said he had suppressed a mob twice—came as a christian—as a servant of the Lord and a friend, to request us *to leave the city instantly*—not to wait for the cars, but to take a carriage—did not think he could suppress the mob any longer! We refused—told him that we should treat their committees with perfect contempt—would leave when the mob dispersed and our convenience suited, *but not before*.

During the day passed freely about the city—all was quiet. In evening came to New York, by advice of counsel, in order to get further instructions, and to allow the excitement to die away. During this time Craft and wife were reported to us to be locked up in the house of a white man, whose name I forget.

From all I saw and heard, and experienced while in Boston I am convinced that public opinion there, in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, is undergoing a change. It is true the abolitionists and negroes are very numerous, and apparently have things very much their own way at present. The business men and men of property, with whom I conversed, generally took but little interest, in the matter, but said that the law ought to be executed—that they wished to get rid of the negroes, and that, if it came to a trial of strength, the negroes and abolitionists would be put down. This, however, will take time.

I believe that Mr. Hughes will ultimately succeed in getting the negroes. My only regret is that my own private business compelled me to return home before seeing him out. Had I leisure and means to spare, I should return with pleasure, even at the risk of gratifying certain gentlemen of Macon by *rolling* in a Boston jail.

I need scarcely say, that I am influenced in giving this statement by no party feeling. My own conversations with different parties, have been misconstrued and misrepresented. I desire simply to do justice to myself, and to Mr. Hughes in his absence, by placing the facts before a candid public.

JOHN KNIGHT.

Macon (Ga.) Messenger.

LETTER FROM MR. DALLAS.

The Hon. George M. Dallas has addressed the following letter to the Committee of Arrangements for the great Union meeting which is to take place at Philadelphia on Thursday next.

NOVEMBER 14, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your note, dated the 11th instant, conveying the information that you have selected me to fill the office of one of the vice presidents at the Union meeting on Thursday. Although much honored by your choice, it will not be in my power to attend to iis duties, and I must therefore beg you to substitute some other gentleman.

Having heartily joined in the popular movement you are directing, in the hope that it will be instrumental in saving the Union and Constitution from actual and augmenting peril, I throw myself upon your indulgence while venturing to introduce upon you my anxions conviction as to the only tone which can, for the great purpose designed, be usefully given to the proposed meeting. As we are all actuated by the same patriotism, I persuade myself to believe that you will pardon, if you should not approve, my suggestions. Of the measures of adjustment adopted by Congress, one only can be affected by future legislation. The others are beyond the reach of recall or modification. California is a State; the boundary of Texas is fixed by her own assent; New Mexico and Utah have territorial governments upon the usual principles and forms. These things are done—conclusively and unalterably done. No sort of agitation can undo them; and the perception of this practical truth will, I feel assured, prevent their continuing subjects of agitation, either seriously or long. Not so with the Fugitive Slave Bill. That has already been threatened with repeal; that is, therefore, the point of danger. Now, in the existing condition of public feeling, North and South, mere generalities in favor of the Union will produce little or no effect.

To speak impressively, it is absolutely necessary to be specific; and on no topic connected with the constitution and the rescue of the Union, can specification be equally beneficial as on the Fugitive Slave Bill. Will you, then, excuse me for intimating that, having exclusively in view the preservation of the Union and Constitution, the obvious if not the only direct and effective course is to proclaim the Fugitive Slave Law to be constitutional, just and expedient; to call upon our fellow-citizens to obey it as a necessary part of the constitutional guaranty which we are all bound to fulfil in good faith? Nor is this enough for us of Pennsylvania to do. More will naturally be expected. We have, unguardedly heretofore, lent a hand to impair the true spirit and meaning of the federal compact by legislating adversely to the constitutional right of pursuing fugitives from labor. That legislation has tended to bring into question our fidelity to the fixed guaranty of the Union; and has in some degree, encouraged those who would cheerfully trample down or break through the Constitution and rend the Union, if by so doing they can put an end to southern slavery. Are we not then bound, when we see the Union in jeopardy, and when we assemble to do what we can to save it, to invoke the legislature to retrace its steps, to repeal all the acts inconsistent with the integrity and harmony of the Union, and especially to repeal those laws which inflict penalties on such of our magistracy as shall aid in sustaining our federal faith, and which deny the use of our prisons to citizens engaged in executing the Federal Laws? Can we stand absolved from reproach, if, at this alarming juncture, and with ardent professions of patriotism, we pause half-way in the path of candid inculcation, and fail to do what I have thus hastily and crudely indicated? Really, I think not. The country—the only country we have or ever can have—is at stake; and, if we move at all to save it, let our movement be frank, fearless, and effective.

Renewing my apology for addressing you thus freely, I am, sincerely and most respectfully, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

G. M. DALLAS.

To Josiah Randall, chairman; Charles Ingersoll, Isaac Hazlehurst, John W. Forney, R. M. Lee, and John S. Riddle, secretary—Committee.

CENSUS OF GEORGIA. Col. William M. Brown, United States Marrshal for this State informs us that complete returns have been received from about one third of the counties, and that the whole will probably be in about the 25th December. These returns show that the population in those counties in the Cherokee section which have been heard from, and in a few along the Chattahoochee river, has doubled since 1845, when the last census was taken. There has been also a material increase in every county in the State, even in the oldest, such as Bulloch and Tatnall. Colonel Brown gives it as his opinion, from the partial returns received, that the population of the State will exceed 1,000,000 of souls. He thinks there will be about 600,000 whites, and 400,000 blacks.

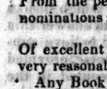
The late census of Macon shows that the population of that city and its immediate vicinity, including Vineville, now amounts to 7,950. The population of the whole of Bibb county is 12,688.

Savannah Republican.

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.



I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE*, direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S

RESTAURANT!

Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House.

And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,

RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

NEW BOOK STORE,

Just Opened Two Doors Above R. Smith's Store.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber has just opened a Book Store in Raleigh, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's Store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

Stationery,

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sell on very reasonable terms.

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf.

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.

Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly

During the Winter Season,

DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find

Something New and Attractive,

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

And the best Imported Cegars,

May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

BOOT and SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ

As good Workmen as there is in the Union,

and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. His Materials are the best known to the Trade.

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

O. L. BURCH.

I AM now receiving from the Northern markets my **Fall Supply of Boots and Shoes,** and without enumerating the articles, I will say that my

STOCK IS LARGE,

and that I will give as good bargains as can be bought in the City.

Raleigh Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

Second supply of Cloth, Dress & Frock Coats.

GENTLEMEN if you want a good fitting coat, made in the latest styles, call at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

NORTH CAROLINA

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Glocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladies, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

THE PEPPER BOX.

Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is wel known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,

Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,

And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras.*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,

Agent for L. F. Smith.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

Look out for the Engine when the Bell Rings.

All Aboard! Bound to

Peace's Block, Opposite Post Office,

The Southern Home Manufactory,

RALEIGH, N. C.

MUCH has been said in Congress, by Southern members, about the rights of the South. This community and surrounding country now have an opportunity of patronizing their own merchants and those who make up gentlemen's wearing apparel, by calling at the Proprietor's new Establishment, Peace's Block, opposite the Post office.

The Proprietor, having made the SCIENCE of cutting Gentlemen's fashionable clothing his study, in the most fashionable Cities, for many years, is now prepared to give satisfaction to all who may want their clothing made. Gentlemen furnishing cloth and trimmings, will thus give employment to many in the City of Raleigh.

Those who only wish their garments cut shall have them warranted to fit, and at moderate prices. Gentlemen's garments altered and repaired at the shortest notice.

The New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter just received.

Wanted immediately, two first rate Coat-Makers, to whom employment will be given and the highest wages.

Raleigh, Oct. 22, 1850. 838—t20Nov.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store,

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE*, where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, November 2, 1850. 2—1y.

John M. Sheppard, Jr.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va

Office to Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 794—6m.

The "Bugg" also at Home Again!

R. R. R. R.

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by myself*, and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my "artistic skill" in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our Goods. Who is there, in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E. Badger, the Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., and "Bug" Oliver? Why "their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits"

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House—*but are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any House in this State or out of it. There is no Establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantages over us. We buy where everbody else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our CLOTHING is equa lto any ever offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern cities; and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made.

Our stock embraces Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from $6 to $20 and upwards. CLOAKS, full circle, $18 and upwards. Frock, dress, and sack COATS from $7 to $12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8—VESTS, all kind and all sizes, at all prices from $1 25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and it we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call! before your purchase, at

OLIVER & PROCTER'S,

No. 1.

R. R. R. R.

Fayetteville Street.

November 5th, 1850 2—

Register copy.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAIETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

French, English and American Chemicals,

Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,

Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books

Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,

Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

Yet Alive

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6—

See R. R. R. R.

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

New Fall and Winter Goods for 1850

Fresh Arrivals from the Latest Importations.

THOMAS R. FENTRESS,

MERCHANT TAILOR, RALEIGH, N. C.

ONE DOOR ABOVE THE POST OFFICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and patrons—to the members of the Legislature—and to strangers visiting the City, that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches at his old stand, where he shall be happy to see them and sell them great bargains. The subscriber had deemed it unnecessary recently to advertise his business, as he was so well known throughout the State; but for fear his old friends and customers might be under the impression that he was carried away by the great "tornado" which passed Northwards a few days ago, he has thought it best to inform them that he is still in business and hopes they will give him a call. He would say to his old friends and customers that the liberal patronage he has received since he has been here, has cemented him still more closely to the good old State of North Carolina; and he trusts that their patronage will continue to be bestowed on one who feels he kindly appreciates it; and for his part there shall be nothing lacking to give entire satisfaction. He might say more, but it is sufficient for him to say that he has the feelings of a North Carolinian. He is permanently located here—his interests are here—and here he expects to live and die.

The Subscriber is a friend and well-wisher to all mechanical business in the "Old North State." He thinks it the duty of our people to encourage our own hard-working mechanics, and keep them with us, and not drive them from our borders by encouraging manufacturers at a distance from us. We may wish for good times and State improvements, but we will never see them until we come to depend on our own mechanics, on home manufactures and home industry. When we come to do this then will we see our Cities and Towns flourishing; and our means will not be sent off to the "great City" of New York or Boston for articles that can be made in this State as well as at either of these places, and on as good terms.

The Subscriber has on hand a beautiful assortment of GOODS, selected by himself in person in the Northern Markets, of the latest and most approved styles and patterns. His Goods were purchased this Fall, and are entirely new. They were bought on as good terms as those of any House in this City; and he flatters himself that he can offer as liberal if not better bargains than any other Establishment in this City or in the United States Call and examine for yourselves. You must be your own judges, and you will find this no mere "puff." The Subscriber considers it unnecessary to say any thing about his skill in cutting or making, as his business is conducted by himself; and he will leave it to those who deal with him to judge of his capacity in this respect. His experience in business is such, and he has been so long before the public, that he will not stoop to commend his own skill and attainments. He leaves it to his friends and customers to judge of his superiority over many who presume to call themselves Tailors, or Cutters, or "Artists"—if you please. His workmen cannot be surpassed by any, North or South, and he invites the public to call and try him before purchasing elsewhere. He pledges his word for good bargains, as he is determined to sell low.

His Stock comprises every article kept in similar Establishments. There is nothing you may call for which you cannot get. Call and try the well-known Establishment, one door North of the Post Office.

The Subscriber's Stock comprises in part Super black French Cloths and Cassimeres—plain and doeskin, of all qualities and prices, and a splendid assortment of fancy Cloth, which for colors and quality cannot be surpassed. Also, a beautiful lot of plain black Satin Vestings, and a superb article of fancy French Silk and Satins for parties, with a choice variety of Fancy Cassimeres for winter wear, and a very large lot of fancy French Cassimeres, which will be disposed of on a very small advance. Also, a general assortment of fancy articles, consisting of lamb's wool, merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers—Dress Shirts, black and white kid, merino, and fancy cassimere Gloves—Half-hose, cotton and merino—black and fancy silk Cravats; all of which are offered at uncommonly low prices. Also, a beautiful lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, *made in my own House*, and which will be disposed of at the most reasonable prices.

Call and examine for yourselves.

N. B. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. The London and Paris Fashions regularly received.

THOS. R. FENTRESS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, one or two Apprentices of good moral character. T. R. F.

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1850. 5—6t.

☞ The City papers will please copy four times.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new*.

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

HENRY GERHARDT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851: This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839—tf.

Letter from Hon. James Buchanan.

WHEATLAND, (near Lancaster,) Nov. 19, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: I have been honored by the receipt of your very kind invitation, "in behalf of the friends of the constitution and the Union, without distinction of party, resident in the city and county of Philadelphia," to attend a public meeting, to be held on the 21st instant, at the Chinese Museum. I regret that engagements, which I need not specify, will deprive me of the pleasure and the privilege of uniting with the great, patriotic and enlightened community of your city and county in manifesting their attachment for the constitution and the Union, in the present alarming crisis in our public affairs.

On a recent occasion, at the celebration of the opening of the eastern portion of our great central railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, I said that the cordial support of that magnificent improvement was a platform on which all Pennsylvania, of every political denomination, could stand together in harmony. The sentiment elicited an enthusiastic response from all present, whether democrats or whigs. I now say that the platform of our blessed Union is strong enough and broad enough to sustain all true-hearted Americans. It is an elevated, a glorious platform, on which the down-trodden nations of the earth gaze with hope and desire, with admiration and astonishment. Our Union is a star in the West, whose genial and steadily increasing influence will, at last, should we remain a united people, dispel the gloom of despotism from the ancient nations of the world. Its moral power will prove to be more potent than millions of armed mercenaries. And shall this glorious star set in darkness before it has accomplished half its mission? Heaven forbid! Let us all exclaim with the heroic Jackson, "The Union must and shall be preserved."

And what a Union this has been! The history of the human race presents no parallel to it. The bit of striped bunting, which was to be swiftly swept from the ocean by the British navy, according to the prediction of a British statesman previous to the war of 1812, is now displayed in every sea and in every port of the habitable globe. Our glorious stars and stripes—the flag of our country,—now protect Americans in every clime. "I am a Roman citizen!" was once the proud exclamation which every where shielded the ancient Roman from insult and injustice. "I am an American citizen!" is now an exclamation of almost equal potency throughout the civilized world. This is a tribute due to the power and the resources of these thirty-one united States. In a just cause we may defy the world in arms. We have lately presented a spectacle which has astonished even the greatest captain of the age. At the call of their country, an irresistible host of armed men, and men, too, skilled in the use of arms, sprung up like the soldiers of Cadmus, from the mountains and valleys of our great confederacy. The struggle among them was not who should remain at home, but who should enjoy the privilege of braving the dangers and the privations of a foreign war in defence of their country's rights. Heaven forbid that the question of slavery should ever prove to be the stone thrown into their midst by Cadmus to make them turn their arms against each other and perish in mutual conflict!

Whilst our power as a united people secures us against the injustice and assaults of foreign enemies, what has been our condition at home? Here every citizen stands erect in the proud proportions bestowed upon him by his Maker, and feels himself equal to his fellow-men. He is protected by a government of just laws in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property; he sits down under his own vine and his own fig tree, and there is none to make him afraid. A vast confederacy composed of thirty-one sovereign and independent States is open before him, in which he feels himself to be everywhere at home, and may anywhere throughout its extended limits seek his own prosperity and happiness in his own way. The most perfect freedom of intercourse prevails among all the States.

Here the blessings of free trade have been realized under the constitution of the United States, and, by the consent of all, to a greater extent than the world has ever witnessed. Our domestic tonnage and capital employed in this trade exceed, beyond all comparison, that employed in our trade, with all the rest of the world. The mariner of Maine, after braving the dangers of the passage around Cape Horn, finds himself at home in his own country, when entering the distant port of San Francisco, on the other side of the world.

Heaven seems to have bound these States together by adamantine bonds of powerful interest. They are mutually dependent on each other—mutually necessary to each other's welfare. The numerous and powerful Commonwealths which are spread over the valley of the Mississippi must seek the markets of the world for their productions, through the mouth of that father of rivers. A strong naval power is necessary to keep this channel always free in time of war, and an immense commercial marine is required to carry their productions to the markets of the world and bring back their returns. The same remark applies with almost equal force to the cotton-growing and planting States on the Gulf of Mexico and on the Atlantic. Who is to supply this naval power and this commercial marine? The hardy and enterprising sons of the North, whose home has always been on the mountain wave. Neither the pursuits nor the habits of the people of the western and the southern States fit them for such an employment. They are naturally the producers, whilst the northern people are the carriers. This establishes a mutual and profitable dependence upon each other, which is one of the strongest bonds of our Union.

The common sufferings and common glories of the past, the prosperity of the present, and the brilliant hopes of the future, must impress every patriotic heart with deep love and devotion for the Union. Who that is now a citizen of this vast republic, extending from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, does not shudder at the idea of being transformed into a citizen of one of its broken, jealous, and hostile fragments? What patriot would not rather shed the last drop of his blood than see the thirty-one brilliant stars which now float proudly upon our country's flag, amid the battle and the breeze, rudely torn from the national banner, and scattered in confusion over the face of the earth?

Rest assured that all the patriotic emotions of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian, in favor of the Union and the constitution, are shared by the southern people. What battle-field has not been illustrated by their gallant deeds? And when, in our history, have they ever shrunk from sacrifices and sufferings in the cause of their country? What, then, means the muttering thunder which we hear from the South? The signs of the times are truly portentous. Whilst many in the South openly advocate the cause of secession and disunion, a large majority, as I firmly believe, still fondly cling to the Union, awaiting with deep anxiety the action of the North on the Compromise lately effected in Congress. Should this be disregarded and nullified by the citizens of the North, the southern people may become united; and then farewell, a long farewell, to our blessed Union. I am no alarmist; but a brave and wise man looks danger steadily in the face. This is the best means of avoiding it. I am deeply impressed with the conviction that the North neither sufficiently understands nor appreciates the danger. For my own part, I have been steadily watching its approach for the last fifteen years. During that period I have often sounded the alarm; but my feeble warnings have been disregarded. I now solemnly declare, as the deliberate conviction of my judgment, that two things are necessary to preserve this Union from the most imminent danger:

1. Agitation in the North on the subject of southern slavery must be rebuked and put down by a strong, energetic, and enlightened public opinion.

2. The fugitive-slave law must be executed in its letter and in its spirit.

On each of these points I shall offer a few observations.

Those are greatly mistaken who suppose that the tempest which is now raging in the South has been raised solely by the acts or omissions of the present Congress. The minds of the southern people have been gradually prepared for this explosion by the events of the last fifteen years. Much and devotedly as they love the Union, many of them are now taught to believe that the peace of their own firesides and the security of their families cannot be preserved without separation from us. The crusade of the abolitionists against their domestic peace and security commenced in 1835. General Jackson, in his annual message to Congress in December of that year, speaks of it in the following emphatic language: "I must also invite your attention to the painful excitement produced in the South by attempts to circulate through the mails inflammatory appeals, addressed to the passions of the slaves, in prints and various sorts of publications, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection, and produce all the horrors of a servile war." From that period the agitation in the North against southern slavery has been incessant, by means of the press, of State legislatures, State and county conventions, abolition lectures, and every other method which fanatics and demagogues could devise. The time of Congress has been wasted in violent harangues on the subject of slavery. Inflammatory appeals have been sent forth from this central point throughout the country, the inevitable effect of which has been to create geographical parties, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, and to estrange the northern and southern divisions of the Union from each other.

Before the Wilmot Proviso was interposed, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia had been the chief theme of agitation. Petitions for this purpose, by thousands, from men, women, and children, poured into Congress session after session. The rights and the wishes of the owners of slaves within the District were boldly disregarded. Slavery was denounced as a national sin and a national disgrace, which the laws of God and the laws of man ought to abolish, cost what it might. It mattered not to the fanatics that the abolition of slavery in the District would convert it into a citidel in the midst of two slaveholding States, from which the abolitionists could securely scatter arrows, firebrands, and death all around. It mattered not to them that the abolition of slavery in the District would be a violation of the spirit of the constitution and of the implied faith pledged to Maryland and Virginia, because the whole world knows that those States would never have ceded it to the Union, had they imagined it could ever be converted by Congress into a place from which their domestic peace and security might be assailed by fanatics and abolitionists. Nay, the abolitionists went even still further. They agitated for the purpose of abolishing slavery in the forts, arsenals, and navy yards which the southern States had ceded to the Union, under the constitution, for the protection and defence of the country.

Thus stood the question when the Wilmot Proviso was interposed to add fuel to the flame, and to excite the southern people to madness.

President Polk was anxious to bring the war with Mexico to an honorable conclusion with the least possible delay. He deemed it highly probable that an appropriation by Congress of $2,000,000, to be paid to the Mexican government immediately after the conclusion of peace, might essentially aid him in accomplishing this desirable object. He sent a message to this effect to Congress in August 1846; and whilst the bill granting the appropriation was pending before the House, Mr. Wilmot offered his famous Proviso as an amendment, which was carried by a majority of nineteen votes. This amendment, had it even been proper in itself, was out of time and out of place, because it had not then been ascertained whether we should acquire any territory from Mexico, and, in point of fact, the treaty of peace was not concluded until eighteen months thereafter. Besides, this Proviso, by defeating the appropriation, was calculated, though I cannot believe it was intended, to prolong the war.

The Wilmot Proviso, until near the termination of the last session of Congress, defeated every attempt to form territorial governments for our Mexican acquisitions. Had such governments been established at the proper time, California would have changed her territorial into a State government, and would have come into the Union as naturally as a young man enters upon his civil rights at the age of twenty-one, producing scarcely a ripple upon the surface of public opinion.

What consequences have resulted from the Proviso? It placed the two divisions of the Union in hostile array. The people of each, instead of considering the people of the other as brethren, began to view each other as deadly enemies. Whilst northern legislatures were passing resolutions instructing their senators and requesting their representatives to vote for the Wilmot Proviso and for laws to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, southern legislatures and conventions, prompted and sustained by the indignant and united voice of the southern people, were passing resolutions pledging themselves to measures of resistance. The spirit of fanaticism was in the ascendant. To such a height had it mounted, that a bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Giddings, during the last session of the last Congress, authorizing the slaves in the District of Columbia to vote on the question whether they themselves should be free men, was defeated, on the motion of my friend, Mr. Broadhead of this State, by the slender majority of only twenty-six votes.

Thus stood the question when the present Congress assembled. That body at first presented the appearance of a Polish Diet, divided into hostile parties, rather than that of the representatives of a great and united people, assembled in the land of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, to consult and act together as brethren in promoting the common good of the whole republic.

It would be the extreme of dangerous infatuation to suppose that the Union was not then in serious danger. Had the Wilmot Proviso become a law, or had slavery been abolished in the District of Columbia, nothing short of a special interposition of Divine Providence could have prevented the secession of most if not all of the slaveholding States.

It was from this great and glorious old Commonwealth, rightly denominated the "Keystone of the Arch," that the first ray of light emanated to dispel the gloom. She is not conscious of her own power. She stands between the North and the South, and can lay her hand on either party, and say, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further." The wisdom, moderation, and firmness of her people calculate her eminently to act as the just and equitable umpire between the extremes.

It was the vote in our State house of representatives, refusing to consider the instructing resolutions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, which first cheered the heart of every patriot in the land. This was speedily followed by a vote of the House of Representatives at Washington, nailing the Wilmot Proviso itself to the table. And here I ought not to forget the great meeting held in Philadelphia, on the birth-day of the Father of his Country, in favor of the Union, which gave a happy and irresistible impulse to public opinion throughout the State, and, I may add, throughout the Union.

The honor of the South has been saved by the Compromise. The Wilmot Proviso is forever dead, and slavery will never be abolished in the District of Columbia whilst it continues to exist in Maryland. The receding storm in the South still continues to dash with violence, but it will gradually subside, should agitation cease in the North. All that is necessary for us to do is to execute the fugitive-slave law, and to let the southern people alone, suffering them to manage their own domestic concerns in their own way. A Virginia farmer once asked me if there were two neighbors living together, what would I think if one of them should be eternally interfering in the domestic concerns of the other? Could they possibly live together in peace?

Without reference to the harmony and safety of the Union, what a blessing would this policy of non-interference be, not only to the slaves and the free negroes, but even to the cause of constitutional emancipation itself!

Since the agitation commenced, the slave has been deprived of many privileges which he formerly enjoyed, because of the stern necessity thus imposed upon the master to provide for his personal safety and that of his family. The free negro, for the same overruling reason, is threatened with expulsion from the land of his nativity in the South; and there are strong indications in several of the northern States that they will refuse to afford him an asylum.

The cause of emancipation itself has greatly suffered by the agitation. If left to its constitutional and natural course, laws, ere this would most probably have existed for the gradual abolition of slavery in the States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. The current of public opinion was ranging strongly in that direction before the abolition excitement commenced, especially in Virginia. There a measure having directly in view the gradual abolition of slavery—offered, too, by the grandson of Thomas Jefferson—came within one vote, if my memory serves me, of passing the house of delegates. Throughout Virginia, as well as in the other three States, which I have mentioned, there was then a powerful, influential, and growing party in favor of general emancipation, cheered on to exertion by the brightest hopes of success. What has now become of this party? It has gone; it is numbered with the things that have been. The interference of northern fanatics with the institution of slavery in the South has so excited and exasperated the people, that there is no man in that region bold enough to utter a sentiment in favor of gradual emancipation. The efforts of the abolitionists have long, very long, postponed the day of emancipation in these States. Throughout the grain-growing slave states, powerful causes were in operation, which must, before many years, have produced gradual emancipation. These have been counteracted by the violence and folly of the abolitionists. They have done infinite mischief. They have not only brought the Union into imminent peril, but they have inflicted the greatest evils both on the slave and on the free negro—the avowed objects of their regard.

Let me, then, call upon your powerful and influential meeting, as they value the Union of these States, the greatest political blessing ever conferred by a bountiful Providence upon man—as they value the well being of the slave and free negro—as they value even the cause of regular and constitutional emancipation—to exert all their energies to put down the long-continued agitation in the North against slavery in the South. Is it unreasonable that the South should make this demand? The agitation has reached such a height that the Southern people feel their personal security to be involved. It has filled the minds of the slaves with vague notions of emancipation, and in the language of General Jackson—threatens "to stimulate them to insurrection and produce all the horrors of a servile war." Although any such attempt on their part would be easily and speedily suppressed, yet what horrors might not in the mean time be perpetrated! Many a mother now retires to rest at night under dreadful apprehensions of what may befall herself and her family before the morning. Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature; and therefore any state of society in which the sword of Damocles is all the time suspended over the heads of the people must, at last, become intolerable. To judge correctly of our relative duties towards the people of the South, we ought to place ourselves in their position, and do unto them as we would they should do unto us under similar circumstances. This is the golden rule. It was under its benign influence that our constitution of mutual compromise and concession was framed, and by the same spirit alone can it be maintained. Do the people of the North act in this Christain spirit, whilst stigmatizing their brethren of the South with the harshest epithets, and imputing to them a high degree of moral guilt because slavery has been entailed upon them by their forefathers? and this, too, with a knowledge that the consequences of these assaults must be to place in peril their personal safety, and that of all they hold most dear on earth. I repeat that this constant agitation must be arrested by the firm determination and resolute action of the vast majority of the people of the North, who are known to disapprove it, or the sacrifice of our glorious Union may and probably will be at last the consequence.

I shall proceed to present to you some views upon the subject of the much-misrepresented fugitive-slave law. It is now evident, from all the signs of the times, that this is destined to become the principal subject of agitation at the next session of Congress, and to take the place of the Wilmot Proviso. Its total repeal or its material modification will henceforward be the battle-cry of the agitators of the north.

And what is the character of this law? It was passed to carry into execution a plain, clear, and mandatory provision of the constitution, requiring that the fugitive slaves who fly from service in one State to another shall be delivered up to their masters. This provision is so explicit that he who runs may read. No commentary can present it in a stronger light than the plain words of the constitution. It is a well known historical fact that without this provision the constitution itself could never have existed. How could this have been otherwise? Is it possible for a moment to believe that the slave States would have formed a union with the free States if under it, their slaves, by simply escaping across the boundary which separates them, would acquire all the rights of freemen? This would have been to offer an irresistable temptation to all the slaves of the South to precipitate themselves upon the North. The federal constitution, therefore, recognises in the clearest and most emphatic terms the property in slaves, and protects this property by prohibiting any State into which a slave might escape from discharging him from slavery, and by requiring that he shall be delivered up to his master.

But, say the agitators, the fugitive-slave law, framed for the very purpose of carrying into effect an express provision of the constitution, is itself unconstitutional. I shall not stop to argue such a point at length, deeming this to be wholly unnecessary. The law, in every one of its essential provisions, is the very same law which was passed in February, 1793, by a Congress, many of whose members had come fresh from the convention which framed the federal constitution, and was approved by the Father of his Country. If this be so, it may be asked, whence the necessity of passing the present law?—Why not rest upon the act of 1793? This question is easily answered. The act of 1793 had intrusted its own execution, not only to the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, but to all the State magistrates of any county, city, or town corporate. The decision of the Supreme court of the United States in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania deprived these State magistrates of the power of acting under the law. What was the consequence? Let us take the State of Pennsylvania for an example. There were but three individuals left in the whole State who could judicially execute the provisions of the act of 1793—the circuit judge and two district judges. Two of these judges reside in Philadelphia, and one of them in Pittsburg—a distance of more than three hundred miles apart. It is manifest, therefore, that the law in many—indeed, in most—cases could not have been executed, for want of officers near at hand. It thus became absolutely necessary for Congress to provide United States officers to take the place of the State magistrates who had been superseded. Without this, a constitutional right would have existed with no adequate means of enforcing it. The fugitive-slave bill was passed chiefly to remedy this defect, and to substitute such officers, instead of the State magistrates, whose powers had been nullified under the decision of the Supreme Court.

It is worthy of remark that several of our northern legislatures, availing themselves of the decision of the Supreme Court, and under the deep excitement produced by the agitation of the Wilmot Proviso, passed laws imposing obstacles to the execution of the provisions of the constitution for the restoration of fugitive slaves. I am sorry, very sorry, to state that Pennsylvania is among the number. By our act of 3d March, even the use of our public jails is denied for the safe custody of the fugitive; and the jailer who shall offend against this provision is deprived of his office, and is punishable with a heavy fine and a disqualification ever again to hold a similar office!

The two principal objections urged against the fugitive slave law are, that it will promote kidnapping, and that it does not provide a trial by jury for the fugitive in the State to which he has escaped. The very same reasons may be urged with equal force against the act of 1793; and yet it existed for more than half a century without encountering any such objections.

In regard to kidnapping, the fears of the agitators are altogether groundless. The law requires that the fugitive shall be taken before the judge or commissioner. The master must there prove, to the satisfaction of the magistrate, the identity of the fugitive—that he is the master's property and has escaped from his service. Now, I ask, would a kidnapper ever undertake such a task? Would he suborn witnesses to commit perjury, and expose himself to detection before the judge or commissioner, and in presence of the Argus eyes of a non-slaveholding community, whose feelings will always be in favor of the slave? No; never. The kidnapper seizes his victim in the silence of the night, or in a remote and obscure place, and hurries him away. He does not expose himself to the public gaze. He will never bring the unfortunate object of his rapacity before a commissioner or a judge. Indeed, I have no recollection of having heard or read of a case in which a freeman was kidnapped under the forms of law during the whole period of more than half a century since the act of 1793 was passed.

But it is objected to the law that the fugitive is not allowed a trial by jury in the State to which he has escaped. So it has always been under the act of 1793, and so it is under the present law. A fugitive from labor is placed upon the very same footing under the constitution with a fugitive from justice. Does a man, charged with the commission of a crime in Maryland, fly into Pennsylvania? He is delivered up, upon proper evidence, to the authorities of the State from which he fled, there to stand his trial. He has no right to demand a trial by jury in Pennsylvania. Nay, more: under our extradition treaties with foreign powers, does a man charged with a crime committed in England or France fly to the United States? He is delivered up to the proper authorities of the country from which he fled, without a trial by jury in this country. Precisely the same is the case in regard to a fugitive from labor. Upon satisfactory proof, he is delivered up without a trial by jury. In the constitution he is placed upon the very same footing with fugitives from justice from other States; and by treaty he is placed upon the very same footing with fugitives from justice from foreign countries. Surely the fugitive slave is not entitled to superior privileges over the free white man. When he returns to the State from which he has escaped, he is there entitled to a trial by jury, for the purpose of deciding whether he is a free man. I believe every slave State has made provision by law for such a trial without expense, upon the petition of the slave; and we have heard it announced from the highest authority in the Senate of the United States, that such trials are always conducted in mercy, and with a rigid regard to the rights of the slave.

Why should an act of Congress cast such a reflection upon the judicial tribunals of a sister State as to say they shall not be trusted with the trial of the question whether an individual is entitled to his freedom under the laws of the State from which he has fled?

But to allow the fugitive slave a trial by jury in the State where he is found would in many instances completely nullify the provisions of the constitution. There are many, I fear very many, in the northern States who place their conscience above the constitution of their country, and who would, as jurors, rescue a fugitive slave from servitude against the clearest testimony, thinking at the same time they were doing God's service. The excited condition of public feeling in many portions of the North would disqualify honest and respectable men from acting as impartial jurors on such a question. Besides, the delay, the trouble, and the expense of a jury trial at such a distance from home would, in most cases, prevent the master from pursuing his fugitive slave. He would know that should he fail to obtain a verdict this would be his ruin. He would then be persecuted with actions of slander, of false imprisonment, and every kind of prosecution which ingenuity could devise.

The defeat of the Wilmot Proviso and the passage of the fugitive-slave law are all that the South have obtained by the Compromise. They asked for the Missouri Compromise, which it is known that, for one, I was always willing to concede, believing this would be the most just, equitable, and satisfactory arrangement of the territorial question between the North and the South; but that has passed away. California has been admitted as a State into the Union, with a positive prohibition of slavery in her constitution; and whether the Mexican law abolishing slavery be in force or not in the remainder of our territorial acquisitions, does any man believe that slavery will ever prevail among the Mormons in Utah, or among the inhabitants of the snow-clad hills and mountain valleys of New Mexico? Besides, the slave trade has been abolished in the District of Columbia. What, then, of the Compromise practically remains for the South but this fugitive-slave law, passed to carry out a clear constitutional provision? It is the only compensation which they have received for what they believe to be the great injuries they have sustained.—Will they, then, patiently submit to have this law repealed, essentially modified, or nullified? Before its passage the constitution had become, in regard to fugitive slaves, almost a dead letter. It is a notorious fact that all along the border which separates the free from the slave States, every facility was afforded for the escape of slaves from their masters. If they could pass the line, their safety was almost certain. They were scarcely ever, in the language of the constitution, "delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." In many instances the master, or his agent who pursued them, was insulted, assaulted, beaten, and imprisoned; and few men could be found bold enough to incur the hazard of such a dangerous undertaking. In this manner the southern people were annually deprived of their property, guarantied to them by the constitution, to the amount of hundreds of thousand of dollars. The constitution was nullified, and this law was passed for the protection of their constitutional rights. Will they tamely surrender it? Let the voice which speaks in tones of thunder from the united South answer this question. They will at last I trust and believe submit to all the provisions of the Compromise, provided the fugitive slave law be faithfully executed in the North; but they will go no further. All the resolutions, even of the Union meetings in the South, speak this language. Future aggressions must cease, or the Union will be in imminent danger.

Let us, then, resolve to put down agitation at the North on the slave question by the force of enlightened public opinion, and faithfully execute the provisions of the fugitive-slave law. Should this be done, it will eventually extinguish geographical parties—so dangerous to the Union, and so much dreaded by the Father of his Country—which have sprung into existence. It will ameliorate the condition of the slaves by enabling their masters to remove the restrictions imposed upon them in self-defence since the commencement of the present troubles, and will restore the natural and constitutional progress of emancipation which has in several States been arrested by the violence of the abolitionists.

The Union cannot long endure if it be bound together only by paper bonds. It can be firmly cemented alone by the affections of the people of the different States for each other. Would to Heaven that the spirit of mutual forbearance and brotherly love which presided at its birth could once more be restored to bless the land! Upon opening a volume a few days since, my eyes caught a resolution of a convention of the counties of Maryland, assembled at Anapolis, in June, 1774, in consequence of the passage by the British Parliament of the Boston port bill, which provided for opening a subscription "in the several counties of the province for an immediate collection for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston, now cruelly deprived of the means of procuring subsistence for themselves and families by the operation of the said act for blocking up their harbor." Would that the spirit of fraternal affection which dictated this noble resolution, and which actuated all the conduct of our revolutionary fathers, might return to bless and to reanimate the bosoms of their descendants! This would render our Union indissoluble. It would be the living soul infusing itself into the constitution, and inspiring it with irresistible energy.

I am not one of those who can ever consent to calculate the value of the Union. Its benefits and its blessings are inestimable. God forbid that fanaticism should ever apply a torch to this, the grandest and most glorious temple which has ever been erected to political freedom on the face of the earth! Whilst the friends of human liberty throughout the world would forever deplore the irreparable loss of our example to the nations, this catastrophe would be the prolific source of evils to all the States—North, South, East, and West—from the enumeration of which my mind recoils with horror.

Would any or all of the injuries which the South have suffered, or which they suppose they have suffered, from the agitation at the North, and from the Compromise, justify a resort to the last dread extremity of dissolving the Union? I believe not; and after the sober, second thought, the patriotic people of the South will, I have no doubt, by a large majority, arrive at the same conclusion. For such causes they will never forfeit all the innumerable blessings of the Union, and subject the country and the lovers of rational freedom throughout the world to the most astounding political calamity which has ever befallen the human race.

It is not every wrong—nay, it is not every grievous wrong—which can justify or even palliate such a fearful alternative. In this age, and in this country, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion. Subjects which but a few years ago excited the public mind to madness have passed away, and are almost forgotten. To employ the eloquent language of Mr. Burke, they are "volcanoes burnt out; and on the lava, and ashes, and squalid scoria of old eruptions grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine, and the sustaining corn."

The agitation at the North on the subject of domestic slavery in the South, like everything human, will have its day. We have already reached, and I trust passed, the dangerous crisis. Should this prove to be the case, the tempest which has been raging will purify the political atmosphere, and impart new and healthful life and vigor to the body politic.

But if, in the midst of such a temporary excitement, the Union should be dissolved, the mischief will then be irreparable. "Nations unborn and ages yet behind" will curse the rashness of the deed. Should "the silver cord be loosed and the golden bowl be broken at the fountain," human power will never be able to reunite the scattered fragments. If the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, has, in His providence destined the dissolution of the Union as a punishment for the sins of the nation, I hope before that day I may be gathered to my fathers, and never witness the sad catastrophe.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Messrs. Josiah Randall, and others.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, November 26, 1850.

Mr. Cameron, from the committee on corporations, reported without amendment, the bill entitled a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Bridge Company; which was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Berry, a bill providing for the amendment of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina. Read and passed the first time and on motion ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Nixon introduced a bill concerning the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road; which was read and passed the first time, and on his motion referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lane, a bill to make real estate asserts for distribution, and to facilitate and cheapen the settlement of estates. Read and passed the first time, and on his motion referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Rogers, a bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1844–'5 entitled "an act to amend the 7th section of the Revised Statutes, entitled guardian and ward." Read the first time and passed and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bynum, a bill to protect the industry and labor of North Carolina. Read first time and passed, and on his motion referred to the Joint Select Committee of both houses on the subject of negro Slavery, and ordered to be printed.

Received a message from the House, transmitting a message from the Governor, with accompanying documents, with a proposition to print. Agreed to.

Also, a message transmitting Report and accompanying documents from C. L. Hinton, Public Treasurer.

Received from House of Commons, a message stating that they had passed the engrossed resolution directing the Public Treasurer to procure information in regard to certain taxable property under the Act of 1848–'9, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate. Read first time and passed, and on motion of Mr. Gilmer, rule suspended, and read 2nd and 3rd time and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Eborn introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the Revised Statutes, chapter 3., sections 65, 66, 67 and 68, relating to free-negroes and mulattoes, so as more effectually to guard against the evil of their coming from free States, on board vessels or otherwise; and that they report by bill, or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, ordered that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to vote immediately for a Solicitor of the 5th Judicial Circuit, and nominated the Hon. Rob't Strange.

Mr. Barringer nominated Thomas S. Ashe.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following Committee was announced:

House Branch of Committee on Cherokee Lands.—Messrs. Flemming, Swanner, G. W. Hayes, McMillan, and Mizell.

On motion of Mr. Martin the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed as to the expediency of enacting a law, making all deeds of trust hereafter to be executed null and void to all intents and purposes, so far as creditors are concerned, unless they provide for the payment of all the debts of the bargainor *pro rata*, and without any distinction or preference whatever; and that said Committee report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Pope, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 4th section of the 12th chapter of Revised Statutes, on the subject of "Bastard Children," so that the examination of the woman shall no longer be *prima facie*, but shall stand as any other evidence; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Stevenson introduced a bill to extend the right of appeal; laid on table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Flemming, a bill to repeal act of 1846–7 redistricting the State; motion made to make its consideration the special order for Wednesday week, was not agreed to.

Mr. Hayes of Cherokee, a bill to prevent the obstruction of cart-ways in Cherokee county; referred to committee on Private Bills.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a report from the Engineer and Commissioners appointed to survey and locate the Turnpike Road from Salisbury west, to the Georgia line; sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

Mr. Rayner, a resolution directing the Public Treasurer to procure certain information concerning revenue that will accrue from revenue act of 1848–9, from clerks of the County Courts. The rules were suspended, and the resolution was read a second and third time, and ordered to be engrossed immediately.

Mr. Wm. McNeill, a bill to repeal an act giving exclusive jurisdiction of Pleas to the Superior Courts of Robeson; referred to committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Powers, a bill to ameud the act of 1848–9, authorizing the inspection of provisions; referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Gordon, a bill to amend Common School act of 1840–1; laid on the table and ordered to be printed. [Provides for distributing the School money according to white population.]

Mr. Hill of Caswell, a bill to incorporate the Milton Savings Bank; laid on table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, a bill to abolish Public Executions; referred to committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr Erwin, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering and amending the criminal law, so that petty cases of assault and battery may be brought within the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace. Also, making the prosecutor in such cases, responsible for the costs when there is no conviction.

Mr. Sherard, a bill to repeal the act of 1848–9, entitled "an act to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad Company."

Mr. Steele moved that the bill be rejected, upon which motion Mr. Sherard called the ayes and noes.

Mr. Rayner thought this bill involved a grave constitutional question. He was anxious to get some information upon the matter, and hoped the gentleman from Wayne [Mr. Sherard,] would explain the object to be attained, so that he might vote understandingly. He did not think the Legislature had a right to repeal a bill of this character.

Mr. Sherard said he wished to test the matter as a question of party.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, said it was impossible to make this matter a party question. He was mortified to witness the attempt to make it so. He hoped that the bill would be voted down unanimously, and that the death-blow to partyism on this question would be given to-day.

Mr. Brogden was not surprised at the course of gentlemen on the other side; but he had opposed the bill when it passed two years ago, and his opposition to it had increased with further and more deliberate consideration. He was opposed to this whole business from beginning to end; he was willing and anxious to face the music, and called on members to come forward and show their hands. He was as desirous as any gentleman in this Hall to promote the honor and welfare of North Carolina. Mr. Brogden referred to European countries, and expressed the opinion that the railroad system had brought ruin and distress upon those countries. He believed it unjust to pass the bill of 1848–9; it was not a law that conferred the greatest good upon the greatest number. He had seen numbers of railroad conventions during the past two years, and one had been held in Goldsboro', which was attended by the honorable gentleman from Wake [Mr. Saunders,] but he had never heard that any conversions to the Railroad cause had been made by him. The people of Wayne were opposed to this road, and only asked to be let alone. He believed that the passage of the North Carolina Railroad bill was a snap judgment; he wished to submit the matter to the people of North Carolina. He was ready to stand or fall by this question, and should be pleased to record his vote in favor of this bill to repeal the act of 1848–9.

Mr. Avery hoped the bill would be rejected. He regretted that the representatives from Wayne county—a county that had been largely benefitted by Internal Improvements, and which would be still more benefitted by the terminus of the North Carolina Railroad at her county seat, should oppose the construction of this road. He regretted that any man was in favor of repudiating the faith of the State. He considered it a foregone conclusion, and the enemies of the railroad should hang their heads in shame at this motion to repudiate the faith of the State. There are two questions involved in this bill; first, as to the constitutionality of the act to repeal; and second, shall North Carolina repudiate? He thought this Legislature was bound by every consideration of faith and honor to sustain the act passed two years ago, and hoped the bill now before the House would be rejected. He was a friend to Internal Improvements, and felt himself bound to vote against every move to repeal the law incorporating the North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Eaton said this was a question of faith and honor, and involving the Constitution, whether North Carolina will regard her faith and honor, or disregard her engagements. The Central Railroad had been the subject of much debate during the canvass in Warren county; his colleague voted for it, and he was in favor of it himself. It had been much discussed, and he had lost some votes by his position in favor of it; but his opponents had never contended that this Legislature could repeal the charter. If this question was put to the people, not one in Warren would vote to repeal the charter. It would be a palpable violation of the 10th section of the Constitution, relating to contracts; it had been denied by the highest judicial authority of the United States, that a charter of this kind can be repealed—that a State can repeal an act of Incorporation. If the federal Constitution was silent; if there was no constitutional obligtion to observe it, he should still refuse to violate a contract—he should still struggle to maintain the public engagements. There ought to be no difference of sentiment on this question.

Mr. Person, of Moore, said he was one of the strongest opponents of the North Carolina Railroad in the last Legislature; he was not an opponent of Internal Improvements, but he thought the amount invested by this State in the road too great. Although this was so, he must consider it now a foregone conclusion, and felt himself bound to maintain the honor and faith of the State. It was not a party question, and any effort to make it such would be futile. It was not passed by a party vote, and he asked how can a party test now be made? Distinguished men of all parties had supported it, and although opposed to the act of the last Legislature chartering this road, he should vote against the bill to repeal it, because to do so would be unconstitutional, and a breach of the public faith.

Mr. Stevenson remarked, that according to the gentleman from Wayne, Internal Improvements were unpopular in that county; he would add that the cause was very popular in Craven county, and that his colleague, who had run on that platform alone had beaten him considerably. In order that the position of the gentleman from Wayne might be understood, he proposed, on the second reading of the bill, to propose an amendment to repeal the charter of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad. He wanted to reduce the gentlemen from Wayne to an absurd position, and see whether they would stand up, when their doctrine was applied to that road.

Mr. Mizell proposed to define his position. If the charter had been accepted, and the conditions complied with, the faith of the State is pledged; but if any fraud is about to be practised, then the course of gentlemen opposed to the measure, is justified. He reverted to the circumstances under which the bill had been passed. The people of North Carolina could not be taxed without the consent of a majority of themselves, or of their representatives; he thought this bill was essentially a tax-bill, and doubted whether it had been constitutionally passed, not having received an absolute majority of the whole number of members of the Legislature.

Mr. McLean desired that the motion of the gentleman from Craven [Mr. Stevenson] should not be postponed to the second reading of the bill, and hoped that this bill would be rejected now. He considered it a settled question. He should like to hear the remarks of the gentleman from Wayne, and see if he would face the music on this motion. If the stockholders had not complied with the conditions of the charter, he should like to know it. So far as he knew, the terms of the charter as passed by the Legislature, had been complied with. He thought this opposition to the Central Railroad came with a bad grace from the representatives from Wayne—a county that had received such immense benefits from Internal Improvements. Wayne had improved by railroads, more perhaps than any other county in the State, yet her representatives were opposed to them. He hoped that western counties would reap as large benefits from the Central Railroad as Wayne had already done from the Wilmington Railroad, and that their population would be increased in like manner, instead of being deserted by hundreds and thousands who have gone to the south and west. It is the only bill which will save the west.

Mr. Winston said if he had been in the Legislature two years ago, he should have used every effort to defeat the Central Railroad bill, and he should now do so if it were an open question. He thought it suicidal legislation. But he maintained that this Legislature could not go back and examine what took place here two years ago. The plighted faith of the State was worth more than two millions of dollars. The faith of the State was pledged, and the Company had three years in which to comply with the terms of the charter. He was opposed to railroads, but could not vote to violate the faith of the State. If there was any way to get at the Central Railroad charter now, he would assist in voting it down.

Mr. Eaton remarked that the company had three years in which to comply with the charter, and if they did not do so, the State authorities would not issue the bonds of the State; if doubts existed on the subject it would go to the Supreme Court for investigation.

Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, said he considered himself b

paid in. The conditions of the charter had all been complied with, and he should endeavor to maintain the faith of the State. He had heard something of repudiation, and characterized it as a damnable doctrine. He had heard the opinion of it abroad, and it was there considered a national disgrace.

Mr. S. went on to speak of the Railroad system in England and European countries. He said he would put in the possession of the gentleman from Wayne, the report of Parliament on Railroads, and if he could see the Railroads in England, he thought even he [Mr. Brogden] would become an Internal Improvement man. Mr. S. said the increased tax in the State was upon the rich and not upon the poor; he challenged any one to show that the revenue act of 1848-9 added one cent to the tax of the poor man. He then alluded to his own position on Internal Improvements as far back as 1815-16. He voted for all these projects. At that time, every western man voted for everything the East wanted. The west were hemmed in, and had no easy mode of transportation. He mentioned the fact that the transportation of the block of marble intended for the Washington Monument, had cost more from the quary in Lincoln to Raleigh, than it would to carry it from the latter place to Liverpool *via* New York.

Mr. S. went on to say that the representatives of the people of North Carolina were not ready to sacrifice the faith of the State. The question with them is, can the charter be amended, so as to facilitate the operations of the Company. The books of the Company were open to inspection, and the fullest opportunity should be given to satisfy every one that the conditions of the charter were complied with. He should be ashamed to acknowledge North Carolina if repudiation was to be the policy of the State. Upon this subject he spoke strongly because he felt strongly.

Mr. Brogden said the remarks of the gentleman from Wake had not at all surprised him. The gentleman had been in a foreign country, under a high salary, and it was not astonishing if he came back with a slight liking for royal notions. Mr. B. quoted from several documents before him. He said he considered the anti-internal improvement doctrine as the original platform of the Democratic party in North Carolina. He went for maintaining republican principles in all their purity, and did not wish to be led off by distinguished leaders. Mr. B. made some allusion to the Rolesville letter of Mr. Saunders, and the pledges he had given the people of Newbern with respect to the extension of the North Carolina Railroad to that town. Mr. B. continued his remarks at some length.

Mr. Pope wished to explain the course he should pursue that he might not be misunderstood at home. He came from Halifax, a county that was opposed to this Railroad; but he could not consent to make any attack on chartered rights. If he had been in the Legislature of 1848-9, he should have voted against this bill. But now he felt it his duty to maintain the faith of the State, and to oppose the repudiation of the contract made with the North Carolina Railroad Company.

Mr. Martin said he should not have troubled the House except on account of his peculiar position. He believed the charter unconstitutional from the beginning, and had told his constituents so. He should therefore vote for the bill now under consideration.

Mr. Sherrard was willing that the bill should be laid on the table and that the matter should be investigated. He had been informed on good authority that fraud had been committed—that the stockholders, many of them, were irresponsible men, and could not pay in their stock. He represented a constituency that believed laws which benefitted a few at the expense of the many, were anti-Democratic. He was opposed to Railroads, and wished an investigation to be had into the proceedings of the Company. He was as axious to maintain the Constitution and the faith of the State as any man. He then went on to say that the people of Wayne had confidence in the gentleman from Wake, [Gen. Saunders,] and delighted to honor him. He was willing that the bill should be laid on the table, in order that an investigation may be had.

Mr. Saunders alluded to the Rolesville letter, and thanked God that he was not responsible to the gentleman from Wayne for his conduct here. The imputation of fraud on the Company, was a foul calumny. He stood there as a director and stockholder and threw back the insinuation. The 160 subscribers in Wake were ready to pay their subscription to-morrow. The gentleman had been guilty of an insinuation against over 1000 citizens of North Carolina, who were stockholders in the North Carolina Railroad Company. He went on to deny that he had swerved from the Democratic platform. He had always been in favor of a judicious system of Internal Improvements. He replied to the gentleman from Wayne, [Mr. Sherard,] and said that he admitted the binding nature of the contract, and only wished to inquire into the operations of the Company; if that was his wish, why had he not introduced a resolution of inquiry, and he would have voted for it. He was anxious that the fullest investigation should be made.

Mr. Person of Northampton, wished to state his position. Two years ago he had voted against the Central Railroad, and his notions concerning it were still unchanged. His opposition to the Road was, he believed, a true reflection of the will of his constituents. But he believed it would be unconstitutional to repeal it, and he should therefore vote in favor of the rejection of the bill now before the House.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the question "shall the bill be rejected," and decided in the affirmative as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Avery, Barco, D. Barnes, Blow, Bogle, Boykin, Brazier, Bridges, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Clanton, Cockerham, Cotten, Dargan, Davidson, Douthet, Drake, Dunlap, Durham, Eaton, Erwin, Eure, Farmer, Flemming, Foard, Fonville, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Gordon, Hackney, Harrison, G. Hayes, J. Hayes, Herring, J. Hill, S. Hill, W. Hill, Holland, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, A. J. Leach, J. M. Leach, Locke, Love, Marshall, Mathis, Maultsby, McDowell, McKay, McLean, McCleese, McMillan, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Parham, Patterson, Pegram, S. Person, T. Person, Pigott, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Rayner, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, Russell, L. B. Sanders, R. M. Saunders, Saunderson, Scott, Sharpe, Sheek, Sherrill, Shinpock, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Thornburgh, Thornton, Tripp, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, B. Williams, Winstead and Winston.—105.

Nays.—Messrs. Brogden, Bond, Dickerson, Jarvis, Martin, Sherard, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen and Wilson.—10.

The bill was therefore rejected.

Mr. Brogden gave notice that he should bring the subject up again in another shape at an early day.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

Wednesday, November 27, 1850.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported without amendment Mr. Cameron's bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company; and recommended its passage.

The bill incorporating the Fayetteville Toll Bridge Company was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Gilmer introduced the following Resolutions, which were read and ordered to be printed; and referred to the committee of eighteen on negro slavery:

1. *Resolved*, That the people of North Carolina cherish a deep attachment, and feel a loyal devotion to the Union of the States; and in the opinion of this General Assembly, will never give their consent to a dissolution of that Union, except in a case of extreme necessity, which has not yet occurred, and which our hopes and wishes for our country forbid us to think will occur.

2. *Resolved*, That in the series of measures adopted by the Congress of the United States, at their last session, for the settlement of the agitations growing out of the institution of Slavery, this General Assembly recognises a compromise and adjustment of questions difficult and alarming in their character and tendency; and, as such, these measures have in the opinion of the General Assembly, the approval, and will command the hearty support of the people of North Carolina.

3. *Resolved*, That while the people of this State approve, and will sustain, *as a whole*, this series of measures, yielding objections which they may have to any particular of the series, they have a right to expect, do expect, and will insist upon a like support of the whole, and like yielding of objections to any particular measures in those portions of the Union in which that is deemed objectionable which, by the people of North Carolina is regarded as important and valuable; and while North Carolina thus discharges from patriotic love of the Union and the Constitution, and a solemn conviction of the inestimable value to the whole country and to the world of our *Constitutional* Union, her duty in the premises, she confides in the same patriotic and just sentiments influencing the great body of the American people for a like performance of their whole duty in every State and portion of the Union.

4. *Resolved*, That the act passed at the last session of Congress, commonly called the fugitive slave law, is in exact accordance with the constitution, just and fair in each and all of its provisions, and entirely consistent with the usages of law in other cases of a like kind; and therefore is liable to no objection which does not lie against the Constitution itself; that to repeal it or materially alter its provisions, would be an act of injustice and bad faith, well calculated to alarm the whole of the slaveholding States, to destroy their confidence in the honesty and fair purposes of the people of the States concurring in such repeal or alteration, and produce such alienation and distrust as would render the further maintenance of the Union very difficult, if not utterly impossible.

5. *Resolved*, That the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, in the free States, is necessary to the preservation of the Union—is a plain duty binding on the government and people of the United States, demanded by every consideration of justice and fair dealing—and cannot be denied or evaded without a manifest violation of a fundamental condition of our *Constitutional* Union, unworthy the American character and not to be patiently borne by American freemen. But confiding in the justice and patriotism of the great body of the people of the free States, this General Assembly will not anticipate so sad and unwelcome an event as the repeal, essential modification, or non-execution of this law; and therefore declines *now* to declare what measures should, or would, in that event, be taken by the people of North Carolina—such a declaration being easily interpreted into a premature menace upon a contingency which may never happen, and likely to aid in producing the very state of things to which it would refer, and which all good and patriotic men sincerely desire to prevent.

6. *Resolved*, That in any event which may happen, this General Assembly does not doubt that the people of North Carolina will be found prepared to adopt, with coolness and wisdom, and maintain with steady firmness and perseverance, such measures as the emergency may require—first, to maintain their rights and honor, in the Union, by constitutional means—and secondly, when such a course shall be demanded by stern necessity, and only then, to insure the preservation of these rights and that honor out of the Union, by such means, *beyond the Constitution*, as the necessity of the case may require, their wisdom may devise, and their strength enable them to render effectual.

7. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Governors of the other States of the Union, and our Senators and Representatives, with a request that they be laid before Congress and the Legislatures of the several states.

The Senate voted as follows for Solicitor of the 5th Judicial Circuit—Messrs. Strange and Ashe being in nomination:

For Mr. Strange.—Mr. Speaker, Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, Caldwell of Mecklenburg, Cameron, Canady, Clark, Collins, Courts, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Rogers, Sherrod, Spaight, Thomas, Thompson, Watson, Williamson, and Wooten—27.

For Mr. Ashe.—Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barringer, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell of Burke, Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Pender, Richardson, Sessoms, Shepard, Willey, and Woodfin—22.

The Senate also voted for Solicitor for the 4th Judicial Circuit—Messrs. Jones and Poindexter being in nomination:

For Mr. Jones, the same vote as above for Judge Strange—27.

For Mr. Pondexter, the same vote as above for Mr. Ashe, except that Mr. Barnard did not vote, and Mr. Caldwell of Burke, voted for Mr. Kerr—20.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to incorporate the Ashville and Greenville Plank Road Company. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cameron, from the committee appointed to superintend the election of Solicitor for the 5th Judicial Circuit reported that Mr. Strange had received 91 votes, and Mr. Ashe 76 votes. Mr. Strange having received a majority of votes, was duly elected.

Mr. Berry, from the committee appointed to superintend election for 4th Circuit, reported that Jones had received 92 votes; Poindexter 68; Kerr 1; Graves 2. Mr. Jones having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was duly elected.

Mr. Clark introduced the following Resolution, which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report what facilities should be extended by the several County Courts of North Carolina, to any of the free colored population who may wish to emigrate to Liberia. And also to enquire into and report the legality and expediency of said County Courts binding out as apprentices for the term of ninety-nine years, all the children of said population born after the 1st January 1852, for the mutual benefit and protection of both races.

Mr. Bynum introduced the following Resolution, which was read and referred to the committee on corporations:

Resolved, That the committee on corporations be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a general corporation act, providing for the formation of manufacturing and mining companies, plank road and turnpike companies, navigation companies, and such other companies and societies as are now usually formed by separate acts of incorporation; and that the said committe, have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, the vouchers for survey of Western Turnpike were referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate then voted as follows for Solicitor for the 2d Judicial Circuit—Messrs. Stevenson and Hawks being in nomination:

For Mr. Stevenson, the same vote as for Judge Strange, except that Mr. Sherrod did not vote—26.

For Mr. Hawks, the same vote as above for Mr. Ashe—22.

The Senate then took up for consideration the Resolutions heretofore introduced by Mr. Shepard on the Slavery question, when that gentlemon spoke at some length on the question generally and in favor of his Resolutions. Mr. Shepard's remarks will appear hereafter.

The Resolutions were referred to the committee of eighteen on negro slavery.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Avery asked a reconsideration of the resolution of instruction to the Judiciary committee introduced by Mr. Erwin yestefday; granted. Mr. Erwin asked the unanimous consent of the House to withdraw the resolution, which was also granted.

Mr. E. stated that he should offer a bill to meet the defect in the present law which he wished to remedy.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution, appropriating $15 towards furnishing the Engrossing Clerk's room; read a first and second time.

On motion of Mr. McDowell a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for Solicitor of the 5th Judicial Circuit at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Winston introduced a bill to punish slaves guilty of manslaughter by branding and whipping, and not by imprisonment; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Hill of Brunswick introduced a bill providing that slaves shall be listed for taxation in the county in which they work; referred to committee on Finance.

Mr. Person, of Moore, made a report from the committee to suggest improvements in the Hall; after some conversation the report was recommitted with instructions.

On motion of Mr. McLean, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for Solicitor of the 4th judicial circuit at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, introduced a bill to amend the chapter of the Revised Statutes concerning bastard children; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bogle, a memorial relating to the dividing line between Wilkes and Alexander; referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Hayes, of Cherokee, a bill to incorporate the town of Murphy in Cherokee county; referred to committee on Private bills.

Mr. Bridges introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the freemen of the State of North Carolina, believe it inexpedient at the present time, to build the North Carolina Rail Road, which was chartered by the Legislature of 1848-'9.

Resolved, Therefore, That the President and Directors of the said Rail Road be requested to inform the individual Stockholders of said Rail Road thereof.

Resolved, That we believe that the majority of the freemen of the State of North Carolina are opposed to building said Rail Road at the present time.

Resolved, That the Stockholders in the said "North Carolina Rail Road Company" be respectfully requested to surrender their charter to the present General Assembly on or before the first day January next.

After some conversation, the resolutions were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Holland, a memorial to attach a part of Gaston county to Cleaveland; referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Eaton, from the Judiciary committee, reported the bill concerning official bonds of Sheriffs, Coroners, &c., with an amendment, which was adopted; bill read a second time, ordered to be printed, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Sherard, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election of Solicitor of the 2nd Judicial Circuit, at 12½ o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Drake, a resolution was sent to the Senate proposing a joint select select committee of six on the part of the House, and three on the part of the Senate to inquire into the expediency of either amending and revising the Militia Law of the State or of abolishing the same altogether.

Mr. Love introduced a resolution in favor of Jesse R. Siler; referred to committee on Cherokee Lands.

Mr. Heyes, a memorial from holders of Cherokee lands praying for relief; referred to the same committee.

Mr. Sheek, the proceedings of the Justices of the Peace in Surry county, directing a vote to be taken relating to the division of the county, and the sheriff's certificate of the vote thereon; referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Waugh, a bill giving a name to the county seat of Forsythe; referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Marshall, a memorial of 800 citizens of Forsythe county, concerning the name of the county seat; referred to committee on Propositions and Grievauces.

Mr. Drake a bill to amend an act concerning the advertising of lands to be sold for taxes; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Cherry, a bill to authorize the Literary Board to loan $3,000 to the Chowan Female Institute; read first time.

The House then voted for Solicitor for the 5th Judicial Circuit—Messrs. Strange and Ashe being in nomination:

For Mr. Strange.—Messrs. Speaker, Avery, J. Barnes, Bond, Boykin, Bridgers, Brogden, Cockerham, Dickinson, Durham, Eaton, Fleming, Flynt, Fonville, Gordon, Harrison, Herring, S. P. Hill, Wm. Hill, Holland, Jarvis, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, A. J. Leach, Love, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, S. Person, T. Person, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. Sanders, R. Saunders, Sanderson, Sharpe, Sheek, Sherrell, Sherard, Stevenson, Stowe, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, J. Williams, Wilson, and Winstead—64.

For Mr. Ashe.—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Barco, D. Barnes, Blow, Bogle, Brazier, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Clanton, Cotton, Dargan, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Eure, Farmer, Foard, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Hackney, G. Hayes, J. Hayes, J. Hill, J. M. Leach, Locke, Maultsby, McKoy, McCleese, McMillan, Parham, Pigott, Pope, Rayner, Russell, Scott, Shinpock, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Steele, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, B. Williams, and Winston—54.

Mr. Adams, a bill to incorporate Buena Vista Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F., Greensborough; referred to committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Sharpe, a memorial from Grand Jury of Buncombe county, to restore jury trials to the County Court of said county; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sloan, a bill with a memorial to lay off and establish a public road over the Blue Ridge, at Jude's Gap; referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Brogden, from the committee on claims, reported favorably on resolution in favor of Dyer, sheriff of Wilkes; passed second reading. Also, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of resolution in favor of Ann Patterson; resolution rejected.

The House then voted for Solicitor for the 4th Judicial Circuit—Messrs. Jones and Poindexter being in nomination.

For Mr. Jones—Messrs. Speaker, Avery, Barnes, of Edgecombe, Bond, Boykin, Bridgers, Brogden, Clanton, Cockerham, Dickinson, Durham, Eaton, Fleming, Flynt, Fonville, Gordon, Harrison, Herring, Wm. Hill, S. P. Hill, Holland, Jarvis, Johnston, Kallum, Kelly, A. J. Leach, Love, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizzell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, S. Person, T. Person, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. Sanders, R. Saunders, Saunderson, Sharpe, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherard, Stevenson, Stowe, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead—65.

For Mr. Poindexter—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Barco, D. Barnes, Bogle, Brazier, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Cherry, Cotton, Dargan, Douthet, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Eure, Foard, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Hackney, G. Hayes, J. Hayes, J. H. Hill, J. M. Leach, Locke, Maultsby, McKay, McCleese, McMillan, Parham, Pigot, Rayner, Russell, Scott.Shinpock, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Steele, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, B. Williams, Winston—48.

For Mr. Graves—Messrs. Campbell and Davidson

Mr. Bond a resolution in faver of the clerk of the County Court of Chowan; referred to the committee on Claims.

A message was received from the Senate agreeing to the proposition to appoint a joint select committee concerning Washington Monument. The Speaker announced as the House branch of said committee, Messrs. C. Jones, Jr., Barnes of Northampton, Rayner, Reinhardt, Wiley, R. M. Saunders, and Eaton.

Mr. N. McNeill, a bill to incorporate Lumberton Division, No. 44, Sons of Temperance, in the county of Robeson; also, a bill to incorporate Lumberton Institute; referred to committee on Private Bills. Also a bill for the relief of the clerks of the County Courts; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McLean, from the committee to superintend election of Solicitor of the Orange District, reported that Mr. Jones had received 92 votes, Mr. Poindexter 68, Mr. Graves 2, and Mr. Kerr 1. Mr. Jones was declared duly elected.

Mr. McDowell, from the committee to superintend election of Solicitor of the 5th Judicial District, reported that Mr. Strange had received 91 votes, and Mr. Ashe 76. Mr. Strange was therefore declared duly eleccted.

Mr. Steele, a bill to repeal preamble of Revenue Act of 1848-'9; referred to committee on Finance.

Mr. Fleming, a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of altering the time of holding the Superior Courts of McDowell county; adopted.

On motion of Mr. Avery the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing one or more additional Judicial circuits.

The House then voted for Solicitor for the 2d Judicial Circuit—Messrs. Stevenson and Hawks being in nomination.

For Mr. Stevenson.—Messrs. Speaker, Avery, J. Barnes, Bond, Boykin, Bridgers, Brogden, Cockerham, Cotten, Durham, Eaton, Flemming, Flynt, Fonville, Gordon, Harrison, Herring, S. P. Hill, W. Hill, Holland, Jarvis, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, A. J. Leach, Love, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, N. McNiell, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, S. Person, T. Person, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Sanders, R. M. Saunders, Saunderson, Sharpe, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherard, Stowe, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, J. Williams, Wilson and Winstead.—63.

For Mr. Hawks.—Messrs. Adams, Amis, D. Barnes, Bogle, Brazier, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Clanton, Dargan, Dickerson, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Eure, Farmer, Foard, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Hackney, G. W. Hayes, J. Hayes, J. Hill, Jarkins, J. M. Leach, Locke, Maultsby, McKay, McCleese, McMillan, Parham, Pigott, Pope, Rayner, Russell, Scott, Shinpock, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Steele, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, B. Williams and Winston.—51.

For Mr. Dortch—Mr. Davidson.

For Mr. Rodman.—Mr. Blow.

The House then adjourned.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1850.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We refer to our columns to-day for a sketch of the very animated debate in the Commons on Tuesday, which grew out of the proposition of Mr. Sherard, of Wayne, to repeal the charter of the North Carolina Rail Road. The proposition was rejected by an overwhelming majority. We did not hear the whole of the debate, but our Reporter has endeavored to do justice to all the gentlemen who participated in it.

On Wednesday the Hon. Robert Strange was elected Solicitor for the 5th Judicial Circuit; Cad. Jones, Jr. Esq., of Orange, Solicitor for the 4th Circuit; and George S. Stevenson, Esq., of Craven, for the 2nd Circuit. These are all capital appointments. We have spoken elsewhere of that of Judge Strange. Mr. Jones has been restored to the place from which he was proscribed by the Whigs, to make room for Mr. Poindexter, who now goes out, according to the "fortunes of war." If his friends, or the friends of any Whig who may fail to be re-elected, should complain, let them remember that the Whig leaders promised *not* to remove Democrats for opinion's sake, and then *did* it, just as if no such promise had been made. Let these gentlemen, we repeat, consider of that.

We have no doubt that both Mr. Jones and Mr. Stevenson will discharge their important duties in the most faithful and creditable manner. They are well qualified, in every respect, for the posts to which they have been called.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Col. Joyner introduced Resolutions on Slavery, which were read and referred to the joint committee of eighteen; and in the Commons Mr. Walton introduced Resolutions on the same subject, which were referred to the same committee.

We are compelled by the length of the Commons debate on Tuesday, and of Mr. Buchanan's letter, to omit Thursday's proceedings. They shall appear in our next.

MR. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

The Hon. William B. Shepard delivered a most powerful and conclusive Speech in the Senate, on Wednesday last, on the Slavery question. On all the points embraced in his Resolutions, and in relation to the course it becomes North Carolina to adopt in this emergency, he was alike clear, emphatic, and eloquent. He showed, by statistics and calculations, the inevitable result to the slave States of the late action of Congress circumscribing Slavery; and he denounced the so-called Compromise, so much lauded in certain quarters, in the strongest terms. He said that division among ourselves on this question had well nigh undone us; and he appealed to every true son of North Carolina, without respect to party, to rally *now* to avert impending calamities. He also examined Mr. Badger's doctrine of allegiance, and demonstrated its mingled absurdity and enormity.

It was the Speech of a statesman.

We shall not attempt any thing like a report of it, as Mr. Shepard has promised to write it out for the press.

Mr. Shepard was listened to with profound attention by the Senate, and by the large audience in attendance.

We join the Register in the wish that the present Legislature may take a "united stand" on the Slavery question; but that paper will scarcely produce this union or harmony, by its ungenerous flings at Mr. Venable or the noble State of South Carolina. The Register can praise Mr. Clay's submission Speech before the members of the Kentucky Legislature, in which he says that nothing short of the abolition by Congress of Slavery in the States would drive him to dissolution—that paper can endorse such sentiments and apologize for Mr. Fillmore, but it has nothing but misrepresentations and abuse for some of the most gallant and patriotic defenders of Southern rights. We hoped at one time that the Register was coming up to the mark on this question; but it falls back as often as it comes up, and plays as many tunes on this subject as there are days in the year. What is that paper for? Is it *against* every thing advocated by Mr. Venable, and *for* every thing advocated by Messrs. Kerr and Miller?

The letter of James Buchanan to the Union Meeting at Philadelphia, which we publish to-day, sheds additional lustre upon his honored name. He is as sound on this vital question as we could desire him to be; and we thank him from our heart for the justice he does in this great letter to the Southern people. We hope his solemn admonitions to the Northern people will incline them to sounder and better views of this question; and that ultimately concord and harmony may be restored to the whole Confederacy. We say we *hope* this—we should be *sure* of it, if all the public men of the free States were like James Buchanan.

Mr. Dickinson also wrote a noble letter to this Meeting, which we are compelled to omit. We shall make room for it, if possible, hereafter.

The Register is welcome to all the credit it may gain, even among its own party friends, by its coarse and uncalled-for attacks on Gen. Saunders. That gentleman is above its shafts of censure or attempted ridicule. We shall not ask the Register to do him justice, or to cease its attacks. As one of his friends, we care little about either; and we are sure he attaches as slight an importance to justice withheld or to attacks in that quarter, as we do. Gen. Saunders was a trusted and honored public servant when those who are stimulating the Register in its course towards him, were as ignorant of public affairs as they are now insensible to the obligations of liberality and common fairness.

We regret to state that Dr. John Thompson, of Smithfield, (formerly of this City,) was seriously wounded a few days since near this place, by the accidental discharge of his gun. The muzzle of the gun was pressed at the time it went off against his right arm; and the whole load went through his arm between the elbow and shoulder. We learn that he is doing well, but the crisis has not yet passed. We sincerely trust that this amiable young man may recover from this accident without the loss of his arm. He has the sympathies of the entire community.

We learn that at the late Term of the Federal Court held in this City, the young man from Granville by the name of *Burge*, who submitted on a charge of robbing the Mail, was sentenced to ten year's imprisonment. Much sympathy was expressed in this case, and the hope is indulged by the young man's friends that after a time he will be pardoned by the President.

The case of *Thomas Harvey*, of Newbern, charged also with robbing the Mail, was postponed to the next Term of the Court.

Judges Wayne and Potter were in attendance.

Maj. Hobbie, Assistant Postmaster General, has resigned his office.

GOV. MANLY'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Manly "blows hot and cold" in his late Message on the Slavery question. He commends the so-called Compromise to our "willing and hearty support" in one breath, and in the next he talks vaguely about our "rights"—says "these will never be surrendered"—and that "we take our stand in the ranks of Southern destiny." What else, pray, if the worst should happen, could we do? Could we join "the ranks" of *Northern* "destiny"? Is that a supposable case?

We can neither "willingly" nor "heartily" support this so-called Compromise. It is enough for the people of this State, who have gained nothing by it, to acquiesce in it as the law of the land. It circumscribes Slavery, abolishes the slave-trade in the District, organizes Territorial governments only on former principles, and takes from Texas, for a consideration, millions of acres of slave soil. We have got, it is true, the fugitive-slave law; but the Constitution gave us that before, and so we have gained nothing on this score. Gov. Manly seems to think that the whole question has been "adjusted," and that we are now to have peace; but whence comes this repose, and *when?* Are not the elements more fiery and ungovernable now than heretofore? Has not this boasted measure, instead of securing harmony and reviving brotherly affection, increased dissatisfaction in both sections and aroused still stronger passions? And wherefore? Because it was unjust to one great section, which has never assailed the rights of the other; and because the section which has gained every thing and lost nothing by the bargain, is now unwilling, as a part of the bargain, to perform its plain duty under the common Constitution.

Gov. Manly, it seems, could not allude to this question without denouncing Southern "factionists and agitators," and making a covert attack on South Carolina. It is obvious that he considers such statesmen as Clingman, Shepard, and Venable, who insist upon our rights, as among these "factionists"; and he calls upon the "sons of freedom" to combine to "counteract" the spirit of disunion, "heretofore confined to some particular section of the country"—meaning South Carolina. The Governor appears to forget that all this time we of the South have been passive and the North active; and that *they* are the "factionists" and "agitators" on this question. He perceives no very great danger in the North except from "a body of fanatics contemptible for numbers and respectability"; and he is greatly shocked at the "spectacle" of a "sacred" alliance—nay, more than that—a Consitutional national Union of a noble people in peril of being dissevered and broken up by gangs of runaway negroes, and their crazy allies." Now the Governor either knows nothing about our assailants or their number in the free States, or, like the National Intelligencer, he would conceal the facts, for party purposes, from the people of his State. Does he not *know* that nearly every free State has instructed its Representatives to vote against the further extension of Slavery? And does he not *feel*, as a southern man, that to circumscribe slavery is to destroy *it* and *us* in the end? And does he not *know*, also, that many of the free States have instructed their Representatives to vote to abolish the institution in the District? And has he, as the Governor of a sovereign State, yet to learn, that nearly every free State has passed laws forbidding the use of their jails to the masters of fugitive slaves, and imposing heavy penalties on their officers if they even lift a finger to aid these masters in their efforts to recover their property? Does he not know that Horace Mann has triumphed over Daniel Webster in Massachusetts, and that Sewardism has swept the "Empire State"? Is he so blind as not to see that thus far the fugitive-slave law is inoperative and a dead letter? And yet in view of all these facts Gov. Manly utters hallelujahs to the so-called Compromise, and leaves the inference on the minds of the people, by his language and mode of treating the subject, that the Union is in peril *only* from "gangs of runaway negroes and their crazy allies"! A pretty sentinel, truly, upon the watchtower of the "sons of freedom"!

By the way, has the Governor ever heard of a certain "factionist" and "agitator," who, in order to get enough votes to re-elect him to a certain office, came out in one of his campaigns and sought to array one portion of his State against the other on this very question, and then denied it? Gov. Manly should be the last individual to talk of "factionists" and "agitators."

We shall allude to other points in this document in subsequent numbers.

We are authorized by the Hon. Robert Strange to make his acknowledgments to those Members of the Legislature who voted for him in the late election for Solicitor for the 5th Judicial Circuit; and to express his regret that it is not in his power, at this time, to make these acknowledgements to them individually and in person.

Judge Strange was proscribed from this post in 1846 by the Whigs, for no other reason than that he is a Democrat. He has been properly and justly restored. One of our ablest men and soundest jurists, he will give dignity to the office and reflect credit on those who have thus re-instated him. Justice, though sometimes slow, is certain.

Georgia. We learn, by Telegraph, from the Editors of the Macon Telegraph, under date 27th instant, that "sufficient returns had already been received to make it certain that Georgia has surrendered." The "Submissionists," add the Editors, "will carry the State by a very large majority." That is, it has been decided that Georgia will not secede *at this time*, and *by herself*. This is just what we expected; but Georgia does not "submit." She will act, in due time, with her Southern sisters. She ought not to go off by herself. That is our opinion.

We had the pleasure of being present on Wednesday evening last at the Concert at the School-room of the Misses Partridge, in this City. The young ladies and little girls, who took part, acquitted themselves quite handsomely and to the evident gratification of the large audience in attendance. The performances on the piano, guitar, &c., were conducted by Mr. Solomons.

We wish this excellent School continued patronage and prosperity.

A large Union Meeting was held in Boston on Tuesday last. Eloquent speeches were delivered, and Resolutions in favor of "all laws passed by Congress," were adopted. We have not seen the proceedings of the Meeting in full, and cannot, therefore, form any definite judgment as to their character.

The Legislature of South Carolina assembled at Columbia on Tuesday last. Hon. R. F. W. Alston was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Col. James Simons Speaker of the House. Both Houses had voted to invite the Hon. Langdon Cheves to a seat within the bar, and he had accepted the invitation.

We understand that the Principal Clerks of the two Houses have appointed William H. Joyner, of Franklin, and Thomas H. Holmes, of Sampson County, Engrossing Clerks to the Legislature.

MESSRS. EDWARDS AND DOBBIN.

The following article, from the Wilmington Commercial, is as honorable to the Editor as a political opponent, as it is to the distinguished gentlemen spoken of:

"The Speakers. The election of Speakers for the Senate and House of Commons of our State, was very judicious, and creditable to our political opponents as well as honorable to the State.

The Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Speaker of the Senate, has been much in public life, and preserved a spotless reputation both in his political and personal relations. He is a man of the first order of talent; honest in his purposes and liberal in his sentiments. No man in the world cherishes a more sincere and ardent desire to promote the interests and happiness of the working classes, than does Mr. Edwards; and no one would more zealously defend the principles of equal rights. An ample fortune, and all the means of social enjoyment have not caused him to relax in habits of industry, or forget the relations he bears to his fellow-men. He is unassuming, which is a very rare quality to a politician—and is willing to "esteem others better than himself," a quality still more rare. His manners are well calculated to make friends of all who approach him, and his integrity, generosity and candor, serve to keep them such.

With the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Speaker of the House, we are less personally acquainted than with the gentleman first named. But he is well known as possessing talents of the first order, and esteemed by all as a man of irreproachable private character. He is very popular and is fairly on the road to fame. His manners indicate a sound mind and a benevolent heart."

We have nothing definite from the Legislature of Mississippi. A stormy debate was going forward, at the latest dates, between the advocates of immediate secession and those in favor of delaying action.

Read the bold and patriotic letter of Mr. Dallas, on our first page. It is every way worthy of its enlightened and distinguished author.

No Telegraphic News Received to-day.

"THE CRY IS EVER ONWARD!"

PYFER & CO.

The Old and Imperishably renowned Prize Sellers.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Who have for years been dispensing large and handsome Prizes to their Correspondents have never had such a propitious month as the month of November has proven

In the way of selling prizes!

And they feel assured that the month of December must far surpass any preceding one as the schemes are

Unusually Rich, Brilliant and Dazzling,

Now is the time for speculators to invest with a full certainty of unbounded success.

You that would have your pockets well lined on

Christmas Hollidays

Do not neglect to seize the present opportunity of securing to yourselves that much coveted object—Money.

Which may be obtained by the trifling outlay of a $5 or $10 bill in some of the following splendid schemes.

Grand Lotteries for December, 1850.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Dec.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
2	2 $15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	$8	$30 00
3	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
4	2 of 25,000	75 Nos	19 drawn	10	40 00
5	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
6	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
7	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
9	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
10	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
12	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
13	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
14	52,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	15	48 00
16	25,000	78 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00
17	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
19	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
23	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
24	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
26	22,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
27	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
28	61,370	78 Nos	12 drawn	25	100 00
30	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
31	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

In addition to the above Brilliant Schemes, we have tickets in all the Lotteries drawn in the State of Maryland, and advertised by other Agents.

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Or Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

Oct. 22d, 1850. 839—

FEMALE INSTITUTE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

THE Twentieth Semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in Jan. 1851. The location is pleasant, proverbially healthful, retired, yet easy of access at all seasons of the year. This institution is so arranged and conducted as to combine the greatest advantages with the least expense, and to give competent and efficient instruction in all of the various branches of an accomplished Female Education

The Board and Tuition in all the branches requisite for a Diploma and Gold Medal will not exceed $124 00 per annum.

The Ornamental branches, embracing Instrumental Music, Wax Fruit and Flowers, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors, at the usual prices.

Vocal Music, Needle and Fancy work, gratis.

The Libraries of the Principals are accessible to advanced Students.

Lectures upon Literary and Scientific subjects, with appropiate experiments will be delivered during the Session.

Rev. N. L. GRAVES,
J. WILCOX,
L. C. GRAVES,
Associate Principals.

November 30, 1850. 9—

CANDLES, CANDLES.

THE subscriber having purchased the

Fayetteville Candle Factory,

Is prepared to mould best Candles, and solicits the patronage of those having tallow to mould.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

November 30, 1850. 9—3t.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the 28th of December, 1850, will be rented to the highest bidder, for the next year

THE STORE HOUSE

formerly occupied by Spencer and Timberlake. Terms made known on the day of rent.

LUZENIA M. SPENCER.

Franklin Co., Nov. 30th, 1850. 9—td.

The Rev. Dr. Hooper's Family School

In the Country, Near Littleton Depot,

Warren County, N. C.

Teachers—Rev. Wm. Hooper, Prof. J. DeBerniere Hooper, and Thomas C. Hooper.

THE next session will commence on the first Thursday in January. It is requested that those who intend to send, will make early application.

Nov. 23, 1850. 8—4t.

MATCH HORSES.

A PAIR of fine well broke HORSES for sale at the Livery Stable of Messrs.

COOKE & BUFFALOE.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 7—3t.

NEW AND CHEAP FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their *superior Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:
Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines.
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses.)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines.
Changeable {Thibet, and {Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits,
Together with many other desirable articles, among which are
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1850.

Elizabeth Hyman and others, *vs.* Simmons Burnett Adm'r. and others—Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Burnett, Thomas Burnett, Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Children of Asa Moore, and Minerva, Marion, William W., George W., and Hugh Hyman, Children of Wiley Hyman, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for said James Burnett, Thomas Burnett, Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Minerva, Marion, William W., George W., and Hugh Hyman, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Martin at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of January next, and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D., 1850.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*
Nov. 16, 1850. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 5—6t.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, Oct. Term 1850.

Patsey Harrell and others *vs.* George W. Hyman, Exr. and others—Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and Wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Children of Asa Moore and Minerva, Marion, William W. George W. and Hugh Hyman, Children of Wiley Hyman are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard for the said Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Minerva, Marion, William W. George W. and Hugh Hyman to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Martin at the Court House in the Town of Williamston on the second Monday of January next and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D. 1850.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*
Nov. 13, 1850. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 5—6t.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1850.

Nancy Ward against W. W. Ward and others—Petition for Division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thos. J. Ward is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said Thomas J. Ward to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of January next, and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D. 1850.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*
October 16, 1850. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 5—6t.

Public Sale, and Negroes to Hire.

ON Tuesday, the 17th of December next, I shall sell by Public Vendue, on a credit of Six months, at the late residence of Joel Harris in the County of Franklin, 350 bbls. of corn, 47 stacks of Fodder; 25,000 lbs of Cotton in the seed; a quantity of Shucks and Peas; 16 bbls. New Brandy; the stock of Hogs; Two yokes Oxen; 1 Ox-cart; a large quantity of Tools of various kinds; 1 Cotton Gin; one Wheat Thrasher; two Stills complete; a quantity of cider barrels, and many other articles.

At the same time and place, I will hire for the ensuing year, Forty or Fifty Likely Negroes.

N. B. MASSENBURG, Ex'r.
November 15, 1850. 5—4tw.

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THIS MASONIC BODY will convene in this city, on Monday evening the 2nd of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all business which may be submitted for its consideration, shall be disposed of. All individuals concerned in the deliberations of this body, are respectfully requested to attend.

Lodges which have been working under *dispensations* will not fail to apply for *Charters*, if they wish to secure a permanent existence.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Sept. 25th, 1850. 835—tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 8—tf.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

SEE! SEE! SEE!

Sign, R. R. R. R.

FROCKS and Dress Coats from $2 50 to $14 and $20; Sacks from $2 50 to $11; Over coats from $2 50 to $25; Pants from $1 50 to $9; Vests from $1 75 to $5; Shirts from 75 cents to $2 50; all made up under our own inspection, and will be warranted in every particular. OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, October 9th. 836—

Just Received

LADIES Black Winter Gaiters, a superior article.

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 30. No. 9, Fayetteville St. 839—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Bedham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

NEW GOODS FOR 1850.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLIES, consisting in part of the following:

Black Gro DeLyon and Silver Grey Silks,
Fancy and Black Brocade Silks,
Black, Fancy and White watered do.
Chameleon Silks, Super Chene Silks,
Levantines, Brocade Sernidors,
Plain and watered Poplins,
Lyonese Cloths, Parametta,
Silk and wool Chene Muslin De Lanes and Cashmeres
Cnameleon Turks,
English, French and German Merinos,
Striped, Printed, and Plain Muslin DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chameleon Alpacas,
Ribbon, Velvet, and Hair Ball Trimmings,
Black Silk Lace,
French work Capes, Collars and Cuffs,
Jackonet, Check, Swiss, India Book,
Dotted, Tarlton and Nansook Muslins,
Bonnet, Cape, Neck, Cuff and Belt Ribbons,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Shawls and Visites,
Ladies and Misses Paris Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Real Valencia Thread Edgings,
Tapes, Bobbins, Edgings and Insertings, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON,
Raleigh Sept 11, 1850. 832.—

Copper work, Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh,
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

BUFFALOE & COOKE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, &c.

OLD MARKET ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers having connected themselves in business, under the Firm of BUFFALOE & COOKE, take this occasion to inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand all articles necessary for the uses of the Family or Farm. Their stock consists in part of the folowling articles:

Bacon and Lard,	Iron and Nails,
Flour, Meal and Corn,	Cast and German Blis. Steel
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugars,	Castings, Trace Chains, and Weeding Hoes,
Coffee, Molasses, and Salt,	Sole and Upper Leather,
Sperm, Adamantine, and Tallow Candles, Soaps,	Powder and Shot, and Lead Tobacco, Snuffs, &c.

Country produce—particularly corn, fodder, and dry beef-hides—will be taken at fair exchange.

The above articles have been carefully selected and bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any dealers in the City.

J. G. M. BUFFALOE.
GEORGE T. COOKE.
April 9, 1850. 807—
N. B. South side Old Market Street, fourth and fifth doors East of Williams, Haywood, & Co's Drug Store

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LIVERY STABLES

THE Subscribers take occasion to inform the public generally that they will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old stand, and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact every convenience for travelling, in the way of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, &c.

Will be supplied on the most favorable and accommodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c. for sale.

Any persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the east of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage. BUFFALOE & COOKE.
Raleigh, April 5, 1850. 808—

Boy's Clothing.

ALL sizes Cloth and Tweed Sacks and Frocks for Sunday and every day wear, at from $2 50 to $4 50 Pants beautiful at $2 50, Vests $2 50 Satin and all sorts, and all colors. Persons at a distance can be supplied by forwarding their measures and stating the age of the boy OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.
November 9. 842—

Negro Clothing.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, made less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their servants to supply.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Oct. 7, 1850. 836—tf.

TO THE WORLD GENERALLY,

North Carolina Specially,

And Our Friends and Patrons Particularly!

The Largest Assortment of Goods

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE

In the State of North Carolina, both in the Piece, and READY MADE.

To which we invite the attention of the public.

OLIVER & PROCTER,

MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 1.

Sign of the R R R R.

Ugly Row, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

THE Immortal Insect, *alias* the Bugg, *alias* Oliver, of Oliver and Procter, has just returned from the City of Gotham, otherwise New York, the London of America. Spent six weeks in said diggins selecting an assortment of Goods that for quality and style never were surpassed, and rarely ever equalled. All of which are at hand and ready for exhibition. Whilst absent said *distinguished* personage for the benefit of the firm partially, but for the public more particularly, had cut and made under his own special direction and supervision, a very large and

General Assortment of Clothing,

embracing Black Dress and Frock Coats, all sizes and prices, Brown, Green, Blue, Drab, &c., &c., Business Sacks and Frocks, Overcoats and Cloaks, all colors. Pants and Vests all kinds from the low vulgar to the Peru or highfalutin. Dress Shirts, under Shirts, all kinds. Drawers of every description. Heavy Silk under Shirts. Net cotton Drawers, a new article, to which we invite special attention. Stocks, Cravats, all grades, Scarfs, Gloves, white, black, and colored Suspenders, Neck Collars,

JENNY LIND SHIRTS,

direct from Stockholm, &c. &c.

Also whilst absent heard Jenny Lind sing—sat within four feet of Gennin the Hatter, the man what paid two hundred and twenty-five dollars for his ticket and made money at that; presented Jenny with a riding Cap, thereby rendering himself immortal, as no Lady can ride unless she has on a Lind Cap, and made too by Gennin, precisely as the Ladies generally who have heard of our fame for making "them coats" consider their Lords much handsomer and more fashionable men, when rigged out at the Store where clothing is fashioned by art.

To Members of the Legislature, &c.

Members of the approaching Legislature in want of Clothing this Winter would save twenty-five per cent if not fifty by postponing the purchasing of their clothing until their arrival here. Be sure and dont mistake our establishment, dont let any body persuade you, that they can do as well by you as we can. Dont suffer yourselves to be humbugged—that is a commodity we dont deal in, and our friends know it. Gentlemen living in this county or out of it, would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Persons need no longer complain of high prices. If you want clothing for yourselves, your children or your neighbors, call, we can sell them cheaper than you can buy the goods much less have them made. See Sign.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1850. R. R. R. R.

Postscript!

P. S. We take this occasion to render our most grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us since our commencement in business, and trust that by promptly executing their orders and *spreading* ourselves for their benefit, not only to merit but to receive the appelation of "well done good and faithful servants" by a continuance of their custom. Our friends and customers at a distance will please read our advertisement and send on their orders; we are anxiously waiting for them.

Latest London, Paris and Northern fashions just to hand.

Cutting of all kinds attended to immediately.
Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most desirable residences in the County of Wake, within one mile of Raleigh, with all the advantages of the City and the quiet of the country, convenient to the Churches, Schools, and society of the Capital. The DWELLING HOUSE is large and very convenient, with 8 rooms above and dining room and pantries in basement.

The House is in fine order, newly painted, handsome grove of 4 or 5 acres in front, besides a good kitchen, Rock Spring House, and two or three never-failing Springs in ten steps of the House. There are large negro Houses, with good brick chimneys, two Smoke-houses, two Carriage-houses, two Cribs, a three-story Granary, good Stables and every other out-house necessary for comfort, on the premises.

The Tract contains 350 Acres, 100 of which is Forest Land, well wooded—10 acres in fine Meadow and the balance in fair farming land.

For further particulars apply to W. H. Jones, Esq., of Raleigh, who will show the premises, or address,

P. A. ATKINSON.
Falkland, Pitt co., Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. }
July 22, 1850. } 836—

CITY OF RALEIGH.

A Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE Executrix of the late Louis D. Henry, offers for sale his late Residence, near the City of Raleigh. The Dwelling-House is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out houses complete. It has about 15 or 17 acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation. The premises being out of the limits of the Corporation is not subject to the City Tax, and still the situation is convenient, and within fifty yards of the Governor's Mansion, in an excellent neighborhood.

The terms of sale would be liberal.

D. K. McRAE.
Raleigh, July 15, 1850. 822—tf.

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7 th, 1850. 827—

NEW STORE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.

RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Tablecloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar,

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.
September 18, 1850. 833—

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*
MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

oard per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of December ensuing.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

SALE OF NEGROES, STOCK, &C.

HAVING qualified at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Wake, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the late Cyrus Whitaker, dec'd. I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of the said Testator, on the 16th day of December next, several horses, one large mule, the entire stock of hogs, one yoke of large oxen, likely cows and calves, twenty-five head of sheep, crop of corn, wheat, oats, fodder, &c. Together with a large assortment of household and kitchen furniture.

Also, a portion of the land on which the said deceased resided.

I will also sell, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday, *the 21st of December,*

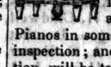
Fifteen Likely Negroes.

Among whom are several good cooks and washer women, house servants, several very likely yellow boys and girls, between the ages of ten and twenty years.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit of six months; but more particularly made known on the day of sale. The purchasers to give bond with approved security before the property is changed.

MARY WHITAKER, *Ex'x.*
November 14th, 1850. 843—3tw.

PIANOS! PIANOS!



THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.	
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—cow 1y pd.

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,

All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M.

T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

More Land for Sale.

300 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

B. J. BAKER.
October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

READY MADE CLOTHING, At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE

MADE BY NEW MACHINERY

BATTLE AND COMPANY,

Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

THE SCHOOL AT HAMILTON,

MARTIN CO. N. C.

MR. J. H. HORNER resumes charge of the School at Hamilton, the 1st Monday in January next.

In the Classical department the studies, as heretofore, will be strictly preparatory to the University.

Board in the Principal's family and Tuition per session of five months, - - - - $55 00

Hamilton is situated on an elevated plain near Roanoke river, twelve miles above Williamston, and is considered a healthy location.

P. P. CLEMENTS, *Sec. Board Trus.*
Hamilton, October, 1850. 839td.—

FALL TRADE.

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS, renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of IGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850.

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICLES.* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, residing in Johnston County, a negro boy named *Dave*, or *Henry*. Said boy is about 22 years of age, yellow complexion, weighs about 165 pounds. He may be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Penny's, in said County, as I bought him from that neighborhood. Said boy has a down look when spoken to. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State, so that I get him.

A. W. RICHARDSON.
November 9, 1850. 4—4tpd.

To the Ladies.

YOU will find a most beautiful supply of Children's Clothing at our House, just to hand, consisting of Jackets single and double breasted, to button up to the neck, Blue, Black, Green, &c., &c. Pants, Black, Blue, Brown, and every variety of fancy color. Overcoats all kinds. We have made such arrangements as will enable us to furnish any of the above articles at prices less than they can be obtained for in any of the Northern cities. Measures taken and Children supplied, if necessary. OLIVER & PROCTER.
November 9. 840—

STOLEN.

STOLEN on the 13th November, a gold lever watch, with a gold guard chain attached. My name is written in full within the watch, and the initials J. A. W. are cut on the back.

Whoever brings this watch to me, or will give me any information concerning it, shall be amply rewarded.

JAMES A. WASHINGTON.
Chapel Hill, November 14th, 1850. 7—3t.

Committed to Jail.

WAS committed to the Jail of Wake County, on the 20th instant, a negro girl named *Mima*. She says she belongs to William Smith, of Johnston County. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be dealt with as the law directs.

WILLIAM H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*
Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1850. 7—tf.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Raleigh, N. C.

SOLDIERS of the War of 1812, and those who have served in Indian Wars since 1790, their widows or children can have their claims for Land Bounty under the act of Congress passed September 28th, 1850, attended to on moderate terms by applying to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
Attorney at Law.
Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—

Negro Shoes.

I HAVE a large lot of heavy Negro Brogans, which I will sell on as good terms as any other person in the City. Call and see before you buy elsewhere.

O. L. BURCH.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

HARDINGS' CLOTHING STORE!

NO. 2, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,

RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S,** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Yeslings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

PROSPECTUS OF

THE MOUNTAIN BANNER.

THE Subscriber having become sole Editor and Proprietor of the Mountain Banner, will continue its publication in the village of Rutherfordton, N. C.

The Editor is a Democrat, but owes no allegiance to any party further than its measures are calculated to promote